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attention to all departments to able to execute all order ory manner. The patrenage public is respectfully solicit March 13. BOOKS.

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TICE. riven, that all persons are ing or harboring EDWARD. 12 years old, who has left loyment elsewhere—where, gnorant. Said youth varies ht, and is of what is called a this, and is of what is caused wore off grey satting pauls black cloth cap—also thick cloths. He left his parent innself off for a fugitive start however will confer the fave se office of the Liberator, is to may be obtained, shall

ARISSA S. JOHNSON. lace, near the Odeon. D

cral upper chambers will be resuming their country sau vevral single rooms may be a suits of rooms are concerned as the constant of the country sau very large a permanent residences of a large yard, and plented the country of the country said of

LET ARTICLES, Ragors, d Hoxes, cheep, convenient riety of Soaps, Combs, Hair very variety of articles for AN'S Comb and Perfunery site the Old South.—16-41.

HE LIBERATOR. HE LIBERATOS.
RST PAGE.]

Hiam Loring, Sandwick B.

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Adams, Pautucki John

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nedict and Thomas Van Res-Charles S. Morton, Albany;— (cs;—John H. Barket, Pera; Vaterloo;—Charles Marrioll,

Howell, Alleghamy; J. B. Preston, West Grees, Jo-Peston, West Grees, Joseph Greek, Markey, Joseph M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Charles Olent, Marcuschur, Charles Olent, Marcuschurg; Abnet G. Harveysburg; Abnet G. Harveysburg; Jamph Hills, Oberlin, Jamph Jamph M. M. Kims, Philadelphia, Marcuschurg; Abnet G. Marcuschurg; Jamph Hills, Oberlin, Jamph Jamph Jamph M. Kims, New Liskon, Joseph Jamph M. Kims, New Liskon, Joseph

MASTER GENERAL. "A Postmaster may excluse publisher of a newspaper, to a third person, and treak the money should always do

The dissolution or perversion of the parent socie-



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THE LIBERATOR.

olar this head, our brother Goodell, in his Friend

Se principles of the PRINCE OF PEACE.

makes the following belligerous assault upon

to be as much frightened, (all of a sudden, for he was formerly very 'fanatical' on the

estion,) at what he calls 'the new notions of stance, as the slaveholder is at the new

of immediate emancipation, or the rum drink-

the new notion ' of total abstinence ! We deis present state of mind, and fear it will prove rious to himself as a reformer. He says:

now suppose the Editor, in his turn, should pinion? And suppose he should say that plied and included, not merely in the and the state of t

any more than a thing can be, and not ame time? Suppose he should maintain w notions of 'non-resistance,' so called,

politically, but morally the antipodes ble antagonisms of abolition? and that can not go together, any more than aboli-colonization? We should like to know or doing this, we should be denounced as

and 'sectarians,' and 'disorganizers,' bro. Leavitt has been denounced by bro. We should like to be informed wheth-ni-slavery platform' would be broad

for this side of the question, as well as the and whether it would be any more 'sectari-

eply to those who would dissuade him from

e who say this, probably do not know that

me let-alone policy they recommend, has ed too long already—that under its opera-n-resistance' has been permitted to throw litionists of the whole State of Massachu-

fusion-that it now holds possession,

tion, we should perhaps say, with the the 'old pioneer society'—that it openly take a similar charge of the American

Society, at its next anniversary, the in New-York. Nay, it seems to have

attention, and even the 'long articles t have not been quite long enough, it

tance, that must not occupy our columns tention, lest we should give it undue pre-is actually controlling, (in connection afternee allied more or less with it,) the

and the control of the conventions in cen-estern New-York. Yet the matter is too heir attention! They are so certain that it very small creatures are nibbling at the their noble ship, that they can't bare to

ne tell them that there is already four

se it should prove, after all, that the cont begun is destined to be altogether the

? Suppose 'non-resistance' should prove most formidable obstacle with which abo

have ever been called to contend? Sup

long articles,' so much despised, contain tant portion of the data upon which the

ontroversy is to turn? Suppose these docu-urnished chiefly by non-resistants them-nd by those who are or have been favorably

to their views, should prove to be the very b, by which the utter and changeless oppo-'non-resistance' to abolition is yet to be

trated to the world. Suppose it should be-ecessary to scatter these long articles in et form, and with suitable comments, over

country, to prevent abolitionists from sac-

site country, to prevent anonthonists from sac-the cause they love, to an idol of dreamy. Suppose those 'long articles' should yet go to posterity as essential to the illustration of stremarkable phenomena of the present age severest mental contests of the friends of law

this should become history—and we deem

extravagant anticipation-it might appear, that the space occupied by these long arwas almost as well employed as it would en by the prices current of cheese, butter,

age radishes, and contested elections.

Again. Changing the subject, in another article he

course of the Liberator, and the old Massa-

is no room to doubt that there will be a strong

of non-resistants and of whole-whig ticket

parent society, determined at all events and

sacrifices, to censure and displace the Execu-omnittee, and get the society into their own

for the promotion of their own objects. If

the successful, it will be justly regarded, by who adhere to primitive abolition, as equiva-

is with the utmost difficulty that we can persuade

ves, that such puerile and invidious charges

te from the lip and pen of William Goodell. If not e spirit, they are certainly in the style of Messrs.

ph Tracy and Leonard Bacon, et id genus omne.

There will be a strong rally of non-resistants.

s our bro. G. mean to say, that they have no

ly, on masse, if they think proper? Is the test

thi to attend the annual meeting of the National

New-York to be, not merely whether a delegate is

iend of immediate emancipation, but whether he

favor of war and violence, and the punishment

d not know before, that non-resistants were so mul-

finess; we had supposed that they were 'few

arbetween'; our lamentation has been, that there

adhesion to the doctrines of non-resistance:-

if we may credit the frightful representations of

Emancipator, Abolitionist and Friend of Man, are already a host! Our brother G. may calm

erturked mind on this point. By and by, howev-

is fears as to their numerical strength will un-

nably be realized; but, for the present, we as-

him that there is no special cause of alarm. Even

New-England Non-Resistance Society has less

Look at the charge which he brings against the

fiels of non-resistance! It is, that they design to

with the 'whole-whig-ticket abolitionists,' (!)

get the American A. S. Society ' into their own

ds, for the promotion of their own objects '!!

at dishenest, what profligate men and women

must be! For one, we regret that we have fallen

w in the estimation of our over-excited bro. G. We

an only plend, in reply to his charge- Not guilty." But, to show how completely new-organized and ganized he is becoming, we call the special at-

ne hundred members!

few, so very few, who are prepared to give in

mies by brute force? 'A strong rally'! We

oa dissolution of that body.

sts combined, at the next annual meeting

records of overturned carria

stism,' he gravely says:

e 'non-resistance' than it is to favor it.

resistance, and who think it has nothing with abolition any more than the question of in-

Abolition and Non-Resistance.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. X .--- NO. 20.

COMMUNICATIONS.

bined political action. Abolitionists who think alike will associate together somehow. If the National Society should slip out of the way, or get into the hands of the friends of Harrison and the opponents of civil government, [strange alliance!] conventions for political anti-slavery action would receive a fresh impulse, and acquire new importance. The next convention of the sort would not be a

The next convention of the sort would not be a local small one. That reproach would be removed.

The dissolution or perversion of the parent society would likewise give new importance to combined efforts for ecclesiastical action—whether by erights and the society of the soci bined efforts for ecclesiastical action—whether by denominational conventions—or some more general movement—or, perhaps, among the LOCAL CHURCHES, and among abolitionists connected with them, the query might be revived, with fresh interest, whether the Lord Jesus Christ did not institute, and does not require them to organize CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, which shall occupy

organization to put down iniquity, and therefore that all 'the great reformatory and evangelizing voluntary associations of the day' ought to be abandoned—it associations of the day' ought to be abandoned—it when whatevering.

What have been brother Goodell's views respect-

But here is a paragraph, which is much more fit for

not turn aside to quarret, so long as it did not ciaim to be the sole remedy for slavery, and arm itself against primitive abolition. When it does this, and especially when, with all its holy horror of politics, it virtually forms an alliance with as loathsome a carcase of political corruption as ever tainted the corrections of political corruption as ever tainted the corrections, and in an anti-slavery paper.

olitics,' and the charge that 'it virtually forms an al- blood liance' with one of the political parties, \*for the sake of putting down political action against slavery, of the New-York State Anti-Slavery Society—sev-) are unworthy of our bro. Goodell.

foregoing article, is exceedingly unjust and ca-

tate Anti-Slavery Society think of this prostitution of their official organ to an active warfare against an nterprise wholly distinct from their own, we do not

ke his load of whiggery on to our anti-slavery car.

which he once directed his best efforts to sustain abolitionists, who are voters, should act uncompromisingly for the slave, as himself or any other person? Why does he not have the fairness to state, that, while they are conscientiously restrained from using the elective franchise in all cases, they nevertheless maintain, that the abolitionist who will allow his political predilections to make his abolitionism subordinate at the polls, walks unworthily of his prefession. be either fair or honest.

known its origin, we should have attributed it to the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston Recorder notoriety.

How to Make a Pope. Take an ardent and will pass away, and that all true friends of humanity will again see eve to eve. Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston Recorder notoriety.

strong-minded leader in a good, but hated cause. Place him in the fires of persecution, and surround him with devoted and generous friends. Just in proportion to the frequency of his proving himself in the right, when almost every body said he was wrong, will the conviction fasten upon his admirers terong, will the conviction fasten upon his admirers that he is infallible. They will act, and perhaps speak in conformity with their impressions. Almost of necessity, the same idea will insinuate itself imperceptibly, yet firmly, into his bosom. He soon shows that he expects to be implicitly followed, and his expectations realized. Thus it was with the bishops of Rome, and hence the rise of their exerbishops of Rome, and hence the rise of their exorbitant power .- Vide 'Natural History of Spiritual

# Henry C. Wright.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable mem-'Henry C. Wright has been with us. All that I can say of him is, that he is a perfect host. His mighty mind drinks in truth as if by intuition. With an eye like the eagle, he gazes upon the moral sun in its meridian splendor, undazzled by its bright radiance, and undimmed by the mists and fogs of prejudice, higorry and sectarianism. Wherever he goes, he applies the Ithariel spear of truth, and makes the hypocritical 'toads' of the day unmask themselves. ber of the Society of Friends in Western New York: in of our readers to the following remarkable of the applies the lithuried spear of truth, and makes the hely principle led to results for which their hypocritical 'toads' of the day unmask themselves, and stand forth in their own native agliness. And then he is so lamb-like in his disposition, so companionable in his intercourse, and so devsted to principle led to results for which their help principle led to results for which help principle led to results for which help principle led to results for which help principle l



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1840.

William Goodell--Non-Resistance.

My BROTHER:

The course of brother Goodell, respecting Non-The course of brother Goodell, respecting Non-Resistance, has been most extraordinary. One moment, he throws his whole soul into an effort to vindicate the doctrine, in the Friend of Man, and the next, speaks of it with a kind of holy horror, as though it would rivet the chains of the slave forever! The following is the principle, the only principle at issue in Non-Resistance:

'We agree in opinion, that no man or body of men however constituted, or by whatever name called have a right to take the life of man as a penalty for

These are the words. That man is invested with stitute, and does not require them to organize CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, which shall occupy and cultivate the ground attempted to be cultivated hitherto, by the great reformatory and evangelizing voluntary associations of the day.

Here, then, is William Goodell obviously prepared for the 'dissolution or perversion of the parent society'—and though he 'should regret it,' yet, as it would 'give a new spur to the movement for combined political and ecclesiastical action,' without which, 'there never was and never can be any abolition of slavery'—and as it might give currency to the doctrine of Parsons Cooke, and others of his cloth, that 'THE CHURCH' (so called) is the only proper organization to put down iniquity, and therefore that

would, after all, be a matter of very little consequence, and might prove very beneficial in the end! 'Et tu, Brute?'

What have been promer Google 8 views Report ing this fundamental principle of non-resistance? What has he done to connect this principle with the abolition enterprise? No man in the anti-slavery ranks, till within a year or so, has been more the columns of the Courier and Enquirer or the Washington Globe, than for the Friend of Man:

With the theory of no civil government, we would the has brought all the power of his logical mind to the advocacy of the doctrine, that the war-making ot turn aside to quarrel, so long as it did not claim power is wrong, and that all human systems, based upon that power, are a virtual abrogation of the law

carcase of political corruption as ever tainted the atmosphere, for the sake of putting down political action against slavery, we shall not hesitate to treat it as we treat colonization, or any thing else that claims to be abolition in the very act of undermining to advocate the fundamental doctrine of non-resist-motives, but their anti-abolitionism we shall steadfastly oppose, even if it shelters itself under the banners of Wim Lloyd Garrison.

This is sheer misrepresentation, and a gross carication of political and conventions, and in an anti-slavery paper. In anti-slavery conventions in Providence, Boston, New-York, Utica and other places, brother Goodell has been heard by thousands and tens of thousands, to advocate the fundamental doctrine of non-resistance—the singular sof resistance to evil by arms and blood. This great truth he has 'boldly, broadly and repeatedly' broached upon the anti-slavery platform, and contended that it was an essential part of his abolition—at least so far as the slave is concerned—contending earnestly, that the slave had no right to This is sheer misrepresentation, and a gross caricature. Non-resistance does not 'claim to be the sole
remedy for slavery,' nor does it 'arm itself against
primitive abolition.' The sneer at its 'holy horror of
to regain their freedom by an appeal to arms and

sake of putting down political action against slavery, (!) are unworthy of our bro. Goodell.

Here is another specimen of the present temper of his mind. Referring to a resolution, disapproving the nomination of Messrs Birney and Earle, adopted at the quarterly meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society, he to be a supposed to be the more organizations of the Mass. A. S. Society, he to be the more organizations of the Mass. A. S. Society, he to be the more organizations of the Mass. A. S. Society, he to be the more organizations of the Mass. A. S. Society, he to be the more organizations as these. We love organization, and union, and order, and law. We have never supposed them of no value. But we cannot sacrifice the end for the means. If it becomes necessary to "new organize" the American Anti-Slavery Society, to keep out such management as that of the 'old pioneer society,' we go for a "new organization." Two other resolutions of the Massachusetts Quarterly Meeting show plainly that the attempt will be made, at the Annual Meeting in New-York, the 12th of May. All whole-whig-ticket abolitionists will of course rally.

The insinuation conveyed in the last sentence of the foregoing article, is exceedingly unjust and carbon to be an organization of the New-York State Anti-Slavery Society—several long articles, in which he earnestly and powerfully supports the fundamental principle of non-resistance—differing from non-resistance only in one application of that principle of non-resistance—differing from non-resistance—diff

the foregoing article, is exceedingly unjust and camnious.

Nor did brother Goodell, in those precious days of abolition love and unity of heart, have the least idea, that the bloodless doctrine of non-registance could ever injure the anti-slavery cause. Many a time has he assured us, that this alone could save that holy cause.

Where is brother Goodell now? From the last

where is brother Goodell now? From the last know; but if they are what we have always taken them to be, they will by no means sanction the violent and unjustifiable course of its editor.

Take another sample:

Where is brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated April 29th, 1840, it would seem that brother Goodell now? From the last Friend of Man, dated Apri \*The New Alliance (!)—Not a few of our friends the annihilation of the anti-slavery organization that their currence at the marvellous have expressed to us their surprise at the marvellous sympathy (!) which is beginning to be but too manifest between our whole whig ticket abolitionists and abolition should be under the influence of this bloodme of our non-resistant brethren.'
'The whole whig ticket abolitionist wishes us to get it under that influence.

Brother Goodell of April 29th, 1840, and brother The non-resistant wishes us to do the same with his Goodell of 1834, 5, 6, 7 and 8, must be wrong. He The non-resistant wishes us to do the same with his one-resistance, (!) and run the risk of breaking down inder the load. A hard task for abolitionists, one would think, to suit them both; for the one wishes would think, to suit them both; for the one wishes wisto wield political power in their favor, and the other wishes us to wield no political power at all.'

Why does bro. Goodell hide the fact from his readwhich he once directed his best efforts to sustain

nate at the polls, walks unworthily of his profession? delity, and atheism. Non-resistance is the same We appeal to him if such a suppression of their views now, and ever will be, while God sits on the throne, the only unchanging, governing principle of man-the design of the following article from the pen of kind. But brother Goodell may change—his strong The design of the following article from the pen of our bro. Goodell cannot be mistaken. Had we not shown its origin, we should have attributed it to the

> will again see eye to eye.
>
> To show where brother Goodell once stood on the doctrine of non-resistance, and how much he has done to identify non-resistance and abolition, you have only to publish what he has spoken and written on the principle of war and armed resistance. If brother Goodell has repented of his former course, let him say so; if not, it is but justice to himself, and to truth, that he should show us how he reconciles his

present with his former position. H. C. WRIGHT. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1840.

# The Anti-Slavery Divisions.

ALLEGHENY, Pa. April 24, 1840. W. L. Garrison: BELOVED BROTHER-The Liberator never comes to my hand, now, without producing a feeling of sadness in my immost soul; not so much from the 'report of wrong and outrage with which this earth

tion, insult, violence, the loss of property, and even of reputation, without indulging in revenge. The Constitution of the United States was considered as a tissue of truth and error, liberty and slavery, equal rights, and dire oppression. But when the question arcse, is it required by our heavenly Father that his children, who 'are not of this world,' should lay the mesters under the obligation of an oath or affirmation to sustain such a compact of evil, they had either to take the negative, or retrace their steps, and oppose their former principles. Of the latter, we have had a sad illustration in the West. Last November, twelve months, it was intended to divide the Anti-Slavery Society of this State, on which octain Orange Scorr, the agent of the National Anti-Slavery Society, was invited to attend. He came hot to us from a furious battle he had been the body of the spirit, and the arrows of Truth, and the subject of serious canditation of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, subjected (as it was understood) to such verbal alterations as suited our locality. It was, however, but a short time prior to our anniversary in November last, that it was discussed by many of us, that the following momenations clause had been omitted in the Convention of the western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and that by the determined and persevering opposition of Orange Scorr's the clause was, 'That we will in no case countenance the slave in a resort to physical force to other his liberty.'

The formation of the Union Anti-Slavery Society, and that by the determined and persevering opposition of Orange Scorr's view and and persevering opposition of Orange Scorr's view and an one in the spirit of human shall be sundered into a hundred fold to those who to union at the expense of truth, but union at the expense of truth, but union at the spirit of human shall be sundered into a hundred fold to those who to union at the expense of truth, but union at the expense of truth, but union at the spirit of human shall be sundered i

NGE SCOTT'S views prevailed, and, in truth, fearful entiments were for the first time uttered in my hearing in support thereof. The consequence was, that many of our most devoted abolitionists would have nothing to do with the 'Union Society,' which have nothing to do with the 'Union Society,' which was indeed the cause of disunion in a very serious degree. For all of which we are indebted to Orange Scott. I cannot believe it possible, that the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, (much as many of them have evinced their opposition to non-resistance principles,) could instruct their agents to lower the standard of our moral enterprise; and, if not, it is proper they should know the course he pursued. Noble and valuable as were his services here in other respects, yet in this particular, O. Scott did the cause here serious mischief, which is not yet remedied, as we are still divided. which is not yet remedied, as we are still divided.
True, indeed, we have the prospect of re-union, for
'wise men will increase in wisdom.' The Executive Committee of the Union Society have publishtive Committee of the Union Society have published their determination to endeavor, not only to get the rejected clause embodied in the Constitution of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Union Society, but also in the Constitution of the western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. This question occasioned much disquietude and disunion at our western State anniversary in November last; and I believe the whole to have originated from enmity to non-resistance. Not less than four speakers dragged in non-resistance, for the sake of abusing it; to all of which not

single reply was made.

Non-resistance appears to be a ghost that haunts the scared fancy of many an advocate of human ven-geance and human slaughter; though they are 'as much opposed to war as any body—But!' It is now discovered that the Constitution of our National So-ciety has (for some persons) too much of non-resist-ance in it. The same sentiments and language which were formerly heard with approbation are now rejected, because non-resistance is discovered in them. It reminds me of what President Mahan once told me, viz: That after he became an abolitionist, he could never preach to please the pro-slavery part of his church at Cincinnati, though he said not a word on the arbitrate of alternative or the said to the said said said to the said said said to the said said said to the not a word on the subject of slavery. He then preached a sermon which he had delivered eight years before, and even long before the question of slavery was agitated; but that was so full of aboli-ion, that it could not be endured, though there was not a word on the subject, nor had he any thoughts composed the sermon. O! on the subject when he co

e, for the sake of abusing it; to all of which not

were virtually driven from our ranks by an uncourteous pressing of resolutions on political action.
After which, our valued friend, Mr. T. Sproull, pastor of the Old Covenanter's Church in Allegheny, re-linquished his office as one of the Managers of our Society. Those who know his worth, and the fidel-ity of that party to our cause, cannot but deeply regret such a result. Alas! alas: The sweet such of harmony and mutual confidence that once existed among us is gone. The cause is most unjustly asret such a result. Alas! alas! The sweet spirit cribed to non-resistance, yet not a single proof can be adduced to show that the non-resistants have ever attempted either to lower the standard, to narrow the platform of our cause, or to introduce new matter, unless the dominant party are determined to carry every thing with a high hand, impose a yoke upon the consciences of the minority, or expel them from the body; regard must be had to the appoint-

nent of Committees, especially the business com-nittee, that a proportion of each denomination be pointed to act together. When brother Stanton was here, we were all uch pleased with him. His address on political ac-on was excellent. He treated, in the most respectful and christian-like manner, those who held opposite views on that subject; and sure I am, had all the brethren in the East pursued the same course that bro. S. did here, our holy cause would not now be bleeding from the stabs given it by its friends.

There are many here, my brother, who deeply empathize with you and the true-hearted Massahusetts Anti-Slavery Society, while we mourn ver the unworthy course of those who are opposing on. What a letter was that of Elizur Wright to on. What a letter was that of Elizur Wrigin of anton. It made my heart sick to read it. I dar not trust myself to express a thought on the subject further than to say, one error will not long stand alone. It must either be quickly confessed and bandoned, or it will prove the nucleus of many evils.

The late course of the Executive Committee of ew-York has given great dissatisfaction to many. They have given that countenance and support t e new Society in Massachusetts which, if ut, would dissolve and sunder every State Society a the nation. The Emancipator, I am sorry to say, is losing it

noral dignity; many things in it are highly objectionable; and the feeble attempts to self-justification, in reply to the charges of the Board of the Mas sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, have not raised it, by any means. The most unworthy article I ever saw from the pen of bro. Leavitt, was that in which tries wittily to maintain his right to attend the political Convention at Albany. In this opinion, one of the most judicious members of our Executive to produce a permament and serious impression on Committee agrees with me, as well as others. Did bro. Leavitt read that unhallowed taunt after he AN ORTHODOX MAN. bro. Leavitt read that unhallowed taunt after he wrote it? Did he reflect how it would operate on the minds of those men who are in Britain, praying and laboring for America? The abandonment of the and absoring for America? The abandonment of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and the appointment of an independent Board, I seriously deprecate; yet one thing appears to me to be inevitable, if we are to prosper; the brethren of the Executive Committee and the editor of the Emancipator will have to return and occupy the holy spot, in singleness of heart, which they once did a seriology of them. which they on e did, or give place to others.

quent on the destruction of man. Cannot some of the noble few, (say Quincy, Jackson, Mrs. Chapman,) who have been taught to know that one soul outweighs, in worth, the material universe, prepare a Christian Class Book for schools and families? I have, for years, thought of it, but lack both time and ability for such a work

ability for such a work.

I rejoice to find that you are going to London. May the Lord go with you, and with all those beloved brethren and sisters who shall engage in the same errand of mercy for our enslaved and helpless kindred of the human family, and bring you safely back to labor with increased zeal and love in our righteous cause, is the prayer of Your affectionate brother,

#### Violence of the Pulpit.

BROTHER GARRISON:

Having understood that the Rev. Milton P. Bra Having understood that the Rev. Milton P. Braman, of this town, would give his views on the subject of slavery, Fast Day afternoon, I had the curiosity to go and hear, knowing him to be a shrewd and artful man. I expected to hear something smart and plausible; but I was disappointed. It was, to speak within bounds, the most contemptible, abusive lecture that I ever listened to. At one time, he asserted that slavery was very wicked; at another, that it was not sinful (though he qualified it by saying.) in all cases—as in the case of the Jews, whom God allowed to hold slaves, for a certain specified time; and that the good of the slave required that he should be held as property! He stated, also, that the condition of the colored people of Philadelphia is really worse than that of the southern slave!! phia is really worse than that of the southern slave!! In proof of this, he said, they had actually been seen to rake over a large pile of oyster-shells, (the stench of which was very obnoxious,) to get something to eat, &c. He displayed a large share of ignorance, or much of the evil spirit of pro-slaveryism, I cannot or much of the evil spirit of pro-slaveryism, I cannot ed a brazen front, and, in some of his observations, was exceedingly vulgar. And the way he spoke of the abolitionists, in prosecuting their work, was scandalous indeed. Such crossing of his track—such misrepresentations—such low, indelicate comparisons—such slander—such wholesale denunciations is as except to washe one sign at heart parisons—such stander—such wholesaic denuncia-tions—it was enough to make one sick at heart. And then, such interest as he professed, for him-self and brother elergy, in behalf of the poor slave, was truly ridiculous. He said it was generally understood that Garrison was at the head of the anon the subject when he composed the sermon. O! the power of conscience!

At our last anniversary, it was painful to see the old side Covenanters, (who are, as a whole, in this region, far more devoted abolitionists than the new,)

on the subject when he composed the sermon. O! this always that a more immoral, unfit person could not be found in the United States! And, if he wanted to destroy the noble institutions of the country, he would employ him in preference to any other individual. His (Mr. Garrison's) severity—his lual. His (Mr. Garrison's) severityabuse of the clergy—his no-government, woman's-rights views—his anti-Sabbath doctrines, &c.—render him a very bad, consequently a very improper man for the work. He believes Mr. G. does violate the Sabbath, by attending to worldly concerns; and he cannot learn that he attends public worship on that day. Many other improper expressions were used, in regard to your individual self, and the abolitionists in concern. litionists in general.

The audience was large and respectable; and it

appeared to me, so far as I could judge, that they must have been disgusted with the violent tirade that proceeded from his lips. He, however, said some things that were good and true, but his principal aim seemed to be to put anti-siavery down. He reasoned somehow in this manner; -that, if we wish for the abolition of slavery, we should not do nor I offend the Se say any thing, because it say any tning, because it will offend the South; and if we press the subject, (and here he brought in the old, worn-out, stale argument, which has been in pro-slavery mouths until it has become too intolerably offensive to give it vent,) the South will dissolve the Unice! the Union!

In the course of his remarks upon the slaves as stolen property, &c. h: said that a man would be justified in withholding stolen property, in some cases; and illustrated his position by saying, that if a person had in his possession a stolen sword, and the rightful owner demanded it, he ought not to give it up, and would be justified in retaining it, until he could be fully assured that he could do so with perfect safety! This illustration, I suppose, he intended to apply to the slaves, who, he said, would rise and kill their masters, or cut their own throats, if they (the masters) should give them the sword of freedom. He said, also, it was wrong to put ourselves in the position of the slave, (as some abolitionists do.) thereby creating a feeling of indignation which the slave naturally exercises towards his oppressor. He represented the abolitionists as wanting in great course, and said they does not go to ing in moral courage, and said they dare not go to the South, but are doing their best to smoke out slavery, as some people smoke out a fox from his burrow. He stated as a fact, that the slave States were farther from giving freedom to their slaves, than before the agitation of the question; and under-took to support it by giving southern testimony. took to support it by giving southern testimony. 'The devif may cite scripture for his purpose.' He said much more than I have stated, which time and circumstances will not allow me to notice. But, notwithstanding this fresh ebullition of Mr. B. we do not believe our glorious cause will suffer much; for it is a fact, that, whenever he undertakes to lec-

Danvers, April 3, 1840.

[ We cannot but admire the fearless and open chaviour of our reverend opponent: there is nothing mean or hypocritical about it. In some respects, he would make an excellent agent for the New Organization-i. e. in his batred of 'Garrisonism.' And as he is about leaving his pastoral charge at Danvers, perhaps they can obtain his services by making immediate application .- Ed. Lib.]

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jus. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Souti.wick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.

Vermost:—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachuserts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury;—T. Saac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newball, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, Jield;—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Handrer;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Aussin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Tausuton;—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough;—[L] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 489.

it appear, that, although Harrison is as firm a supporter of the system of slavery as any one,—not excepting that servile tool of oppressors, Martin Van Buren,—yet abolitionists must give him their support, with a view to change the national administration, which change he thinks cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the cause of freedom. Or, in other words, the establishment of an United States Bank must be made an anti-slavery measure, therefore, he calls upon the abolitionists, of both political parties, to unite their energies to effect this obcal parties, to unite their energies to effect this ob-ject. A national bank may be of utility, but I think it will be hard to convince a genuine abolitionist

it will be hard to convince a genuine abolitionist that, in supporting this measure, he is contributing to the abolition of slavery.

That the whig party here at the North are more lenient than the 'equal rights party,' towards the abolitionists, cannot be denied; but place them in power, and it is possible they may turn their faces from us and say, 'I know you not.' They might effect the same unrighteous compromise with the South, which has been adopted by the present administration. I do not say that this would certainly be the case, but the elevation of individuals to places of power, has sometimes produced a wonderful change in their disposition.

The writer alluded to, adheres with remarkable The writer alluded to, adheres with remarkable pertinacity to the position, that those abolitionists who scatter their votes, or do not vote at all, contribute to the election of Martin Van Buren. By what process he arrives at this conclusion, I am at a loss to perceive. If the abolitionists should go with their party, they would probably be about equally divided, in their support of the two candidates. Therefore, if they scatter their votes, or do not vote at all, it will not as I can see, contribute to the at all, it will not, as I can see, contribute to the election of either Van Buren or Harrison.

We are told by the writer that it is a false notion, that we ought in all cases to vote for an abolitionist.

to fill an executive or legislative office. There are other things to be taken into the account. There are banks and sub-treasuries to look after. True, the candidate for office may be the inflexible opponent of liberty; true, he may advocate the system of buying and selling men, women and children,—and uphold the most atrocious, the most dren,—and uphold the most atrocious, the most daring robbery and piracy; true, he is an enemy to the principles on which this government was originally founded, viz: that all men are entitled to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,'—this is of little consequence, so long as he is for or against a national bank! It is a false notion, that he ought never to receive the suffrage of a freeman! What a perfect model for a president of this free, this enlightened, this christian republic!

Let us not, in the heat of political conflict, forget the two and a half millions of our fellow-beings, who are held in bondage in these United States. Let us not forget that this same people, who de-

Let us not forget that this same people, who de-clare that 'all men are born free and equal,' that all, of whatever name or nation, are entitled to 'equal rights,' 'equal laws,' and 'equal privileges;' that 'equal and exact justice' should be administered unto all; that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God; that 'fiberty is dearer than life; this same people, I say, are buying and selling, starving, maining, treading into the dust, and murdering a large portion of their own fellow-countrymen! Is there hypocrisy like this to be found any where on there hypocrisy like this to be found any where on the earth, except in this country? And the President, the man who fills the highest office in the nation, is the sworn opponent of any attempt to restore those unfortunate people to their rights! To been nominated to mirans another individual has of the same stamp. One would think that a disbelier in the fundamental principles of free government should disqualify a person for such an office; but, on the contrary, it is a recommendation to him. In fact, it is considered by many to be a necessary qualification: and men, who profess to be abolitionists, gravely talk of choosing between the two! No man, I affirm, who is the true friend of universal liberty, will give his support to such men for office. The question is—is it proper that a man with such views and feelings, should be elected to the office of President of the United states? Every voter, who votes for either Van Buren or Harrison,

voter, who votes for either Van Buren or Harrison. says emphatically, Yes. Every voter who votes for a friend to liberty, or who does not vote at all, says,

No.

The writer further says, that those who are opposed to the reign of Van Buren, 'must show it, if they show it at all, by voting for Harrison,' and, of course, according to this logic, those who are opposed to Harrison, must vote for Van Buren. Here we see the party collar ready for our necks! Come what row, we are bound to sustain the pominations what may, we are bound to sustain the nominations of political conventions. We are bound to vote against our firm convictions, for the sake of sustaining regular nominations. This 'is a piece of secta-rian servitude, to which I do not choose to submit.' But, we are told, if we do otherwise, we throw away our vote. We must vote for a man whom we de test, lest we should lose our vote. 'He who sub-mits himself to such rules, submits to become a mere automaton, a mere instrument in other people's

Abolitionists, I am persuaded, will not be seduced

from the path of duty, by sophistry like this. They will find a better way to oppose Van Buren, than to support Gen. Harrison. Why are they opposed to the election of Van Buren? Because of his stern opposition to their principles. Because of his gross hypocrisy, in pretending to be a friend to the common people; while in reality he is their greatest enemy. Because of his base subserviency to southern
task-masters; those monopolizers of human flesh
and blood. Because he is the determined, the inflexible foe of universal liberty. These are the impious doctrines which we oppose. And we must
make known our opposition to them, not by supporting a candidate with the same feelings and sentiments; for this would subject us to the charge of ments; for this would subject us to the charge of inconsistency and hypocrisy—it would show, that we were actuated more by a question of political expediency, than by a love of the immutable principerty;—but by withholding our support an, who is not a friend to humanity. I repeat it—no man, who fully appreciates the value of liberty, and who remembers those in bonds as bound with them, will support for the next presider William Henry Harrison or Martin Van Buren.

KINGSTON, April 30th, 1840.

Speech of Edmund Quincy,

At the quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society, on the resolution touching a third political party. Mr. Quincy thought we here expressed precisely

Mr. QUINCY thought we here expressed precisely what abolitionists ought to say, regarding this new measure. We spoke, in this resolution, of the probable consequences of it, but said nothing of the right of abolitionists to form such a party. Most certainly, if any body of men possessed such a right, it was the abolitionists. They occupied the highest tableland, from which to view the political condition of neir country; and no men who acted politically night deny them the right to take this course, any love than men who believed in tighting could deny the right to arm thereby in defence of the slaves's rights. We do not affirm, in this resolution, that the formation of a third political party is verong; but we disclaim it, because it is inexpedient. It is neither expedient nor proper to embark with this precious freight on board the rotten ship of political party. We are in the price with the property we are in the price with the precious freight on board the rotten ship of political party. The beloved Gerrit Smith, I regret to see, is too much taken up with political matters. But one thing to me seems certain. He has too much love for truth, and too much moral dignity, to remain long in error. The trembling needle will find no rest till it points to the polar star of truth—the whole truth.

Dear Fitch! What a noble, humble spirit! I read his letter, to you, with tears of joyful gratitude to God, that he had given to man such a conscience,

will do so, till our great object is accomplished. It arill do so, till our great object is accomplished. It is true, that, up to its very consummation, each will be more important and absorbing than its predecessor. Sir, we are now in imminent danger, if we admit the thought of degrading our cause, furnished as it is with high and holy instrumentalities, by the use of the machinations employed by political parties. This is most dangerous; and we should weigh well the arguments which pave the way to such a catastrophe.

The cause has far more to fear from party spirit then from mobs:—we have more to fear from the enemy within our own hearts, than from any assailant from without. This it is, which will have don us a more fatal injury than any outward violence, us a more latal injury than any outward violence, it succeed in soiling the religious and moral aspect of our cause with the dust and sweat of the political arena. I hope never to live to see that day. I look for political action on the subject of slavery. It will be the inevitable consequence of our labors, but more powerful and effectual will it be, if our own hands touch it not.

But, suppose we should descend to the formation of a third party, and context the battle with those

of a third party, and contest the battle with those parties which now occupy the list—what must be our first steps? We must attend ward meetings call primary meetings—appoint vote instructors—and adopt all the well-known names by which a po-

and adopt all the well-known names by which a political party is drilled and managed.

We have not men enough for such a field. It would be absolutely absurd and ridiculous. I do not believe that those who advocate a third party, know what the drudgery is of being political tools. They never would consent to it, did they know the degradation it involves; and I do not believe they intend to effect those things to which their course directly leads. They do not mean to invite the directly leads. They do not mean to invite the sweepings and the offal of other parties to our ranks, but such men will follow in this path. Men, too bad or too insignificant to be of use to the other parties, would flock to us. God grant we may never be crushed under such a weight! We ask not such friends. The course of the other parties, too, would be determined by ours. The moment we should take a distinctive form as a party, it would be a sig-nal for them to unite, and tear us in pieces. Now, they exaggerate our importance. They dread mor-al power the more, because they do not understand al power the more, because they do not understant, it. They are not accustomed to calculate its forces, and they are assonished to see how it unexpectedly and they are assonished to see how it unexpectedly and they are assonished to see how it unexpectedly and they are assonished to see how it unexpectedly and they are assonished to see how it unexpectedly as they are associated as a second operates to defeat their political calculations. But let us separate, and take this new shape, and they will see how small we are—how unable to cope with them in their own way. Both political partie hate us-or, rather, we are denied by their organiand leaders, while we are at the same time courted by their component parts; but they all

Feel how potent goodness is, and virtue In her own shape, how awful.'

But when they see her descend among them in a political form, and put on their soiled cap of Liberty, they know how little better than themselves she wil

oon become. Our policy is, to enlighten men's minds, and t touch their hearts; for where hearts are right, votes will be right. The ballot-box has most importance as a mode of manifesting one's state of mind. know the early abolitionists of Boston; the men who know the early abolitionists of Boston; the men whofor years have been in the vanguard of the enterprise. They hold to politics as the instrument of
good, and they have always voted rightly. Strongly
attached to both parties, they have yet come out and
stood by the side of the despised bondman. Their
hearts were first touched. Not all the party organizations men can contrive, will procure right action, without a renovation of the hearts of men, and with that renovation, such contrivances are needless.
When we lack faith in God, how quickly described to the contribution of the c

manifest our want of it by looking to men! believe in the might of multitudes, and distrust reason and truth. But here lies our error. It is b the few, and not by the many, that reform wrought. It was to the twelve apostles, it was t the seventy disciples, that it was given to overtur the national sins of ancient times. the national sins of ancient times. We have a fit-tle leaven: let us keep it uncorrupted, that it may leaven the whole lump. Let us see to it that we have more faith in the mighty power that one hu-man heart has upon another. Here lies our hope. We shall finally conquer all men, not because we have it in our power to assume the shape of a third sellitical party. but Because that we have all one human heart.

It was said, sneeringly, by one who professed t have narrowly observed us, that it seemed to grand object to keep men out of our ranks. course is the wise and true one, although he knew it not. It is well that tests should come up, from time to sing to show us who and whatever trees, the continue us that it is not by the rush of crowds—not by the force of multitudes—not by the machinery of party—that the walls of this Babylon of abominations are to fall. They are destined to be overthrown by circling them continually, and sounding the trumpet of truth as we go. We have not yet faithfully encom passed them once; but when we shall have seven times surrounded them, we shall have all the people with us to raise the cry of victor. The Lord has given us the city.' us to raise the cry of victory, and to (Strong sensa

Bristol County A. S. Society.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Bristol County Society met at the Rev. Mr. Emery's meeting-house, on the 21st and 22d ultimo -Rodney French New-Bedford, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Morse, of Lowell.

the Kev. Mr. Morse, of Lowell.

The following persons were appointed a business committee, viz. John Reed, Taunton; J. A. Collins, Boston; R. O. French, Fall River; Abijah Hathaway, Berkley; J. C. Jackson, N. York; Dr. Mansford, Savannah, Georgia; Lucinda Wilmarth, Attleboro'; Deborah Weston, New-Bedford.

The following resolution was offered by R. C. French, and adopted:
Resolved. That all processors.

Resolved, That all persons present, favorable to the principles and measures of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, be invited to participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and that all others be per-

mitted to join in the discussions.

The committee having retired, Cyrus M. Burleigh offered the following, and sustained it by eloquent and appropriate remarks, after which it was adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of immediate emanci-

pation have, in view of the signs of the times, every

thing to encourage them in the prosecution of their warfare against American slavery.

Dr. Mausford, from the business committee, reported the four following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is a proof of vacilation or treachery, or both, to desert the pioneers and leaders in any great work of human improvement, so long as such pioneers remain true to their principles; and that it is a token of their excellence and strength, to stand by and sustain such men, through every diffistand by and sustain such men, through every difficulty and every danger.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence

in the lion-hearted and vigorous minded Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Luther of the Anti-Slavery Reforma-Resolved. That we will never desert that uncom

Resolved, That we will never assert that uncompromising advocate of truth and justice, until he deserts the cause of the slave.

Resolved, That we recommend the Liberator and Cradle of Liberty to the patronage of the friends of the cause of the down-trodden and the dumb, and

trust that they will exert themselves in Bristol County, to extend their circulation.

The following was also introduced from the busi-

ness committee, and discussed in connexion with th four preceding:

Resolved, That we still have full confidence in

the Mass. A. S. Society, and its Board of Managers, and continue to pledge them our support. After some able remarks from Dr. Mansford in their support opposition, was expressed, by the Rev. Mr. Andros, Rev. Mr. Emery and others of the new organization, and continued until the meeting ad-

ned, to 2 o'clock, P. M. Afternoon. Meeting opened by prayer.

The resolutions under consideration at the adjournment came up for further consideration.

Voted, That the following resolution, reported by the business committee, be discussed in connexion with those under consideration:

Resolved, That the new organization is the creature of sectarianism and historical distribution.

tree of sectarianism and bigotry, and that it lives in an atmosphere of misrepresentation and falsehood. Discussed by Burleigh, Morse, Anthony, J. C. Jackson, Emery, Andros, Collins, Remond, &c., and all (except the last, which was laid on the table,) adopted nearly unanimously, by the society.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

7 o'clock. Met by adjournment.

The following resolutions were offered, and, after remarks by J. C. Jackson, C. L. Remond, and Dr. Mansford, were unanimously adopted.

Mansford, were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That prejudice against color, is sin against God, and contrary to the genius of the anti-slavery enterprise. very enterprise.

Resolved. That the law of this State, making dis-1 tinction among the inhabitants on account of their complexion, is unchristian and unconstitutional, and BROTHER GARRISON:

ight to be immediately abolished.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. April 22d. Met by adjournment. The following resolutions were ably discussed by Morse, Mansford, Collins, Burleigh and others, and

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the spirit of intolerance exhibited by the northern church and clergy, with respect to by the northern church and clery, whit respect to those who are the uncompromising advocates of im-mediate and unconditional emancipation, and their unwillingness that the deformities of the system of slavery should be exposed, by using all their efforts to smother free discussion, teach us that our hope of success is, under God, in THE FROPLE.

Resolved, That the strong hold of slavery is to be found in the course pursued by the northern church and the northern ministry.

Resolved, That we cannot acknowledge any man

as a minister of Christ, who is a slaveholder, who apologizes for the system of slavery, or who keeps silent on the subject.

nent on the subject.
Adjourned till afternoon at two o'clock.
Afternoon. Met by adjournment.
The resolution relative to the new organization, was laid on the table, was called up and

passed.

The following also were passed:
Resolved, That every abolitionist ought, and every true-hearted one will, abstain from upholding slavery at the polls.
Resolved, That to organize a distinct abolition

political party, in the present crisis of our cause, would be, in our opinion, suicidal to the moral power of our enterprise, on which we must mainly depend

for ultimate and triumphant success.

Resolved, That this society recommend the weekly contribution plan, recently adopted by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to the abolitionists of

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to the abolitionists of this county, for their immediate adoption. Resolved, That we earnestly invite our friends to rally to New-York on the 12th day of May next, at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and save it from dissolution.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a long and excellent list of names of delegates to eting, (which it is now unnecessary to pub

CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec. Sec.

until the next meeting.

A letter from Mrs. M. W. Chapman, of Boston, was read, relative to the best method of conducting

Mrs. N. Webster proposed the following ques-tion:—What is the best method to be adopted, to ncrease the interests in the local societies at their to leave all subjects of minor importance, and conse-crate all our time to this great work. While our hands are employed in making garments, the avails of which go to defray the expenses connected with the advancement of this cause, we ought, at the same time, to fornish ourselves with useful knowledge, by reading publications, by stirring up our minds, and laboring not only in deed but in word.

On motion, the reports from the different societies were presented all of which were interesting.

ies were presented, all of which were interesting. the secretary from the west parish in Andover not eing present, sent a report of the state of their soci-ity, which was particularly interesting and encour-

aging.

The following resolutions, without much discus-

Resolved, That the great call upon abolitionists for prudence, by ministers and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our bright of the charge of infidelity carries and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree unchristian to professional abolitic and the charge of infidelity carries and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree unchristian to professional abolitic and the charge of infidelity carries and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree and professing Christians, and their not admitting slavery to be unscriptural, is positive proof of indifference or opposition to our brightest degree and professing Christians, and their not admitted to be made the scene of a constant of the lowly Jesus.

The area where politicians contend has too much of the lowly Jesus.

The unkind feelings and malevolence, which are engaged to be a constant of the lowly Jesus. the charge of infidelity against those whose proceed-ings are governed by the precepts of the word of God, rather rhan the opinions of men, and who act

God, rather rhan the opinions of men, and who act constantly in reference to a judgment to come. Resolved, That while we wish to stand aloof from the arena of political combat, we view with deep regret the efforts of those of our anti-slavery friends, who seem desirous of merging our holy cause in the vortex of party strife,—forgetting, as we fear they do, that God's eternal truth, made to bear on the hearts and consciences of men, is the only safe way of causing all to do unto others as they they should do unto them.

Voted to adjourn for half an hour.

their business, to give an opportunity for Miss Sarah C. Sanborn to present the claims of the New-

rah C. Sanborn to present the claims of the New-England Golden Rule Association. Resolved, That this Conference have perfect con-fidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachu-setts Auti-Slavery Society, and regret the existence of the New Organization.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence.

in the abolitionism of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, notwith standing his non-resistance principles.

Voted, That each local society choose a business

Committee for the next meeting.

A wish was expressed that the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in North Andover join this confer-Voted, That a report of this meeting be sent to

the editor of the Liberator for publication.

The Conference was then closed by prayer, and adjourned to meet at the house of Mrs. Lucretia Richardson, at 10 o'clock, A. M. July 16, 1840.

Mrs. Richardson's house is situated in that part of Andover called the Frye Village, about one mile from the rail-road depot in the south parish. CHARLOTTE G. HOLT, Sec. WEST BRADFORD, May 6, 1840.

Dighton Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Garrison:

Dighton, Mass., April 13, 1840. On the evening of the annual Fast, the Dighton Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting, and chose the following officers for the year ensuing,

Mrs. Hannah B. Smith, President ; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, Vice President; Catharine E. Smith, Secretary; Miss Sarah A. Talbot, Librarian; Miss Sa-

rah Reed, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann F. Wright, Miss Susan Talbot, Miss Harriet A. Perry, Counsellors.
The following resolutions were passed, viz:
Resolved, That as slavery is the most severely felt by woman, we will not cease our utmost exer-tions to eradicate this abominable sin from our land, till 'every yoke is broken, and the oppressed go

Resolved, That as anti-slavery associations emthe solved, that as anti-stavery associations embrace males and females, and are formed, among other things, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind on the subject of human rights, reomen should speak as well as think; though men pretending the start of the start should be the start of the start ing much regard for the good of the slave, should sneer and say, 'the staff of accomplishment' will

be lost.
Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with it, and will cheerfully contribute our mite to assist in its operations.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with its operations.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with it, and will cheerful to the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with it, and will cheerful to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and, as an auxiliary, we feel pleased with an alliance with it, and will cheerful to the Massachusetts and the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of those in the Board of Managers of those in

the resolutions (if the editor see fit) be published in the Cradle of Liberty.

CATHARINE E. SMITH, Sec'ry.

he could get time to example in the hand and elbow was shockingly burned? Sir, I feel too indignant to write further on this subject.

Glorious Triumph of New Organization Oxford, May 6th, 1840.

BROTHER GARRISON:

The people here have recently been blessed with the presence of that veracious and indefatigable laborer for disorganization, C. T. Torrey.

According to previous arrangements, he gave several lectures, in order to get the people thoroughly new organized, and prepared for the reception of the delegation to the annual meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Abolition Society. The prominent subject of the lectures was a third political party. cal party.

The county meeting had been duly notified in the

The county meeting had been duly notified in the Worcester Spy, and a full delegation and punctual attendance requested. It had also received a proper share of clerical attention, by way of notification and recommendation. It was to be held at 10 o'clock, A. M. The morning opened rather unpropitiously, and the forenoon passed without the friends being greeted either by a solitary delegate, or the 'saund of the church-going held' to surgeon them. 'sound of the church-going bell,' to summon them to the place of rendezvous! About noon, the storm, which had been at war

with new organization, abated, and left the remain-der of the day comfortable. At 3 o'clock, the bell der of the day comfortable. At 3 o'clock, the bell announced the house would be thronged. An hour after the meeting was organized, I concluded that the abolition feelings I possessed might entitle me to witness the proceedings as a spectator; and, wishing to notice whom the clericals would delight to bong as officers of the Section I steamed in r as officers of the Society, I stepped in

I supposed that, from the extra efforts which Tor-rey had made, and the fact that the abolitionism of this place from the beginning had been under anti-Garrison influence, and the meeting one for the county, there must have been awakened interest sufficient to fill the house with anxious hearers. Just at this time, such an audience was needed, to dishearten the anti-slavery of the place, and give an impetus

to the cause.

But I found I had reckoned without my host, and was considerably surprised, on entering to find but seven present, and those looking as down-cast and solitary as Selkirk on Juan Fernandez. Torrey was

solitary as Search on Juan Fernandez. Torky was haranguing them on that most interesting of all subjects, to the clergy, politics—a third political party!

I noticed in the composition of this meeting, what I apprehend is a just proportion of the State Abolitics. Search viscos to the four politics for the leaves of the composition of the state and the state of the composition of the state of the composition of the state of the sta tion Society, viz. four ministers to three laymen! Undoubtedly this society owes nine-tenths of its vi-

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Haverhill, and neighboring towns, was held in Bradford, on Thursday, P. M. the 16th of April, at the house of Hon. Jesse Kimball. The conference was well attended, and was called to order by Miss H. Minot, of Haverhill, at three o'clock.

Mrs. J. L. Noyes, of Georgetown, Treasurer. A collection was taken up. It was voted, that a part of it should be taken to defray the expenses of the conference, and the rest to remain in the treasury until the next meeting.

Undoubtedly this society owes nine-tenths of its vitality to the clergy, and their support of it comes from their antipathy to Garrison.

The more I see of the new organized abolition, and the better I become acquainted with the mode of operation its advocates propose, the more I am confirmed in the belief that they will retard the day of emancipation. Never should I dare raise hand or voice in favor of that institution, as I dreaded the curses of the slave, or the vengeance of God on the third party from the captive.

This 'third party' hobby, if the attention which Torrey gave it is a sample of the regard it receives from all, would seem the grand desideratum to effect speedy and complete emancipation. As far as human wisdom can discern, the advocacy of this projection.

speedy and complete emancipation. As ar as ma-man wisdom can discern, the advocacy of this proj-ect and laying so much stress upon it here, has in-jured the anti-slavery cause in this place. Another objectionable thing which I noticed was, the continued efforts of Torrey, in private conversa-

tion, to prejudice the people against the Massachu-setts A. S. Society. To effect this, he seemed to me to be not over-cautious about sacrificing his character for candor and fairness. He gave things a different coloring from what they bear in the mirror of truth. He asserted that the Board of Man agers of the old society comprised nineteen non-re-sistants, and that they had labored to get the society committed to non-resistance. Are these assertions true? A cause, whose advocates must resort to unfairness and misrepresentation, to sustain it, is unworthy the regard of a Christian people, and fit nly to serve the purpose of slaveholde

abettors.

I hope those clergymen who have been so vociferous against woman's departing from 'her proper sphere,' will be cautious not to get out of their own, The following resolutions, without much discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That slavery is a deadly enemy to all truly benevolent enterprises; and that little success ment,' to effect the glory of God, will pass out of Resolved, That sinvery is a deady enemy to all trilly benevolent enterprises; and that little success can be expected to attend our benevolent exertions, while any of our fellow-beings are held in bondage.

Resolved, That the great call upon abolitionists

Resolved, That the great call upon abolitionists

bondman will suffer in consequence. It appears to me that the evils resulting from new organization when compared with the reasons for secession, and the good it will accomplish, so far transcend them that great guilt attaches itself to those who project

ed and prosecuted the scheme.

Matters have now gone on so far, that, in all probability, a reconciliation and reunion will never be effected, and the friends of the slave must reconcile themselves to the division. My prayer is that they may not spend all their energies at war upor each other, but turn and pour broadsides into the great citadel of slavery, to the demolition of its last

estige. In conclusion, dear brother, I would say, Go and freedom of thought, speech, and limb shall be enjoyed and acknowledged by all.
Yours for universal liberty,
J. O. BURLEIGH.

Chattels made Men! Batavia, Genesee County, New-York, Feb. 7, 1840. To the Editor of the American Farmer :

Sin—I discovered, in your paper, (of date I do not remember) a lengthy editorial, upon the necessity of the Maryland Legislature doing something to separate the free colored from the slave population, alleging that through the agency of free negroes and abolitionists, slaves were constantly escaping from their masters. To give force to your arguments, al-lusion is made to the slaves of Richard Dorsey, of your city, who, you assert, were helped away by a free negro hackman. This, I suppose, is not true. Your editorial was read to those unfortunate MEN, Lloyd and Nicholas Howard, several times; and ir all places, and at all times, they unequivocally asserted, that the hackman whom they hired, and who brought them twenty miles, was a pure Anglo-Sax-on. As these unfortunate men had no earthly ob-ject to induce them to he in the matter, all who listened to their simple, unaffected story, believed them. In my presence, they have related the sad history, of their narrow escape to several very large audier ces within the last two weeks, and I believe son has expressed a doubt as to its truthfulness. That you should endeavor to attach all the odium you possibly can to the free negroes, is readily accounted for, when we take into consideration he following facts: 1. The existence of that God-hating Colonization

Society.

2. The fact that Maryland has upon her statute book, the most brutal, inhuman and unconstitutional laws, which were designed to force the free colored copulation of the State, into the embrace of this

olonization Society.

3. That so corrupting to the human heart is slavery, that it not only makes men lie, rob, steal, com-mit adultery and murder, but so destroys the affec-tions, that the best of slaveholders sell their own chil-

Iren into interminable bondage.

In the article alluded to, you give your readers to

understand that these slaves of Richard Dorsey were pursued, overtaken, and that a scuffle ensued, which resulted in their escape. Sir, why, did you bleased with an alliance with it, and will cheerfully contribute our mite to assist in its operations.

Resolved, That in William L. Garrison we hail the fearless champion of human rights, and believe him raised up by God to be a pioneer in a more eventiful struggle, than any of those which enlisted the energies of the heroes of Greece or Rome.

Resolved, That from retrospect of the past, we have the fullest confidence that the efforts for emancipation will be blessed of Heaven; and that the friends of the oppressed should advance fearlessly, regardless of the sneers of the vulgar, or the fawning of the sycophant; not abashed by spiritual wickedness in high places, but, confiding in the Lord of Hosts, moving cheerfully ferward in the path of duty, till liberty be proclaimed through all the land.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the resolutions (if the editor see fit) be published in

I conclude by saying to you, that Lloyd and Nicholas Howard are safely and comfortably situated in Canada, where Mr. Richard Dorsey can, if he will, refund to them some of their honest earnings; and that he may do so without trouble to himself, they request him to deposit with Arthur Tappan of New York city, Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, or Myron Holley of Rochester, in whom they have the fullest confidence. They ask only for pay which is been wrongfully withheld. The food which he has so cruelly withheld from their immortal minds, money cannot atone for. For that, Richard Dorsey must settle with his Creator at the bar of Eternal Justice.

Feeling a deep interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of him whom but recently they were compelled to call Master!! and knowing that you sincerely sympathize with his deep affliction, these thrice happy FAREMEN designate you, Sir, as the proper person to communicate to him their best to the considers of the Christian religion must be seen and felt to be obligations which know now in the solid of the lange and felt to be obligations of the Christian religion must be seen and felt to be obligations which know no distinction of collor. The Church in his despendent, with the sean of left to be obligations which know now distinction of collor. The Church in the beory distinction of collor. The Church must no longer and felt to be obligations which know no distinction of collor. The Church in the best obligations and felt to be obligations which know no distinction of collor. The Church must no longer and felt to be obligations which know no distinction of collor. The Church must no longer and felt to be obligations which know no distinction of collor. The Church must no longer and felt to be obligations of the Church in the chirch and felt to be obligations of the Church must no longer and felt to be obligations of the Church must no longer and felt to be obligations in distinction of collor. The Church must no longer in distinction of collor. The Church must no longer and fe

the proper person to communicate to him their best wishes, and desire him to accept, through you, these little tokens of gratitude (two locks of hair) from MEN who, though but recently his CHATTELS, are now his EQUALS.

Randness and good-will should strongly characterize every step in the progress of it, and stand out in strong contrast with the harshness and severity of ordinary party contests. No whip of scorpions should be wielded—much as there is in slavery to excite the feelings—but truth should have, in her advo-

Respectfully yours, W. O. DUVALL. P. S. Please tell Richard Dorsey to send their clothing to Hiram Wilson, Toronto, Upper Canada.

Letter from William Slade. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1840.

any reputable public journal, of wearing 'the crown of hypocrisy.' But, so long as I retain the consciousness that 'there is One that judgeth,' I shall esteem it, in truth, a small matter to be thus judged by man's judgment. Here I leave the matter, in re-

rd to myself personally. But, my dear sir, what is to become of the cause If I were disposed to 'revile again,' what a bitter war would instantly flame out through your columns, if you should, in a spirit of impartiality, permit me to return the blow. And while thus wasting my tion, even though in self-defence, how entirely should I become disarmed of all power to act effi-ciently for the slave—not only making myself con-temptible in the eyes of others, both at the North and the South, but losing all respect for myself.

I have only time to add an expression of the

cere regard with which I remain Your friend, WILLIAM SLADE. William Lloyd Garrison.

POLITICAL.

Letter from William Slade.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor of the Liberator.

Sin—Your paper of the 24th inst. has brought me become purified and elevated by the discussions of human rights and obligations, necessarily Port Byron, in the State of New-York, which you are pleased to endorse by your 'hearty response' to it as the 'spirited letter of our uncompromising friend.' If your friend Duvall thinks this is the 'spirit' in which it is right and best to treat me, I shall have no controversy with him—feeling very little inclination to defend myself from such assaults, though they are as violent as any I ever received from slaveholders. It seems to me, however, that it is due to truth and justice, that your readers should be put in possession of that part of my speech,—namely, the whole of it, until the property of the political duties and any I ever received from slaveholders. It seems to me, however, that it is due to truth and justice to you as presiding officer of this body; and I expect it will be repeated, in reference to my present awayal. There are those who do not perceive, what seems to me a very plain distinction between sacrithat part of my speech,—namely, the whole of it, under the head of 'my position defined'—which your correspondent makes the subject of animadversion.

I have to request, therefore, that you will publish it in your next paper—herewith sending you a copy of the speech for that purpose-not doubting that your sense f fairness and justice will induce a ready and cheerful compliance with the request.

Your friend, WILLIAM SLADE.

Washington, D. C. April 27, 1840.

Extracts from Mr. Slade's Speech. MY POSITION DEFINED.

publicly expressed my determination to support the not subject to my volitions; and while, in my own nominee of that Convention, whoever he might be of the whig candidates then before the country. And I am happy to say that a selection has been made of one who, to his firm support of genuine democratic whig principles, adds personal qualities that so I may more speedily and effectually gain my which very much endear him to me, and greatly brother. which very much endear him to me, and greatly heighten the claim which his political principles

I thus speak in reference, primarily, to the efforts

embody in his first official act a pledge, in advance, that he would exercise the veto power, either upon this, or any other specific subject. I think he will an opponent of slavery, might, without injuriously affecting some other great and vital interest, have a have the decency to wait for the proper occasion, and then honestly and intelligently deliberate upon the exercise of the power, in any case that may be presented to him. If I were a southern man, I would spurn any proffer of aid to sustain slavery, made for mere political effect, and in flagrant disregard of sound principle, as well as of the proprieties of the high station of Chief Magistrate of the country. I should never deem the interest I desired to protect, safe in such hands.

otect, safe in such hands.

In supporting Gen. Harrison, I place abolition enject of slavery, and ardently desiring its abolition, I do not regard do not stand here exclusively devoted to that interit as a subject of very great importance; and, indeed, as I have shown, a subject of great political importance. But it is not, and cannot be, the great pracsular pra tical question for the decision of the country, at the approaching Presidential election. The public mind is not prepared to have an abolition candidate for the Presidency; nor to have an abolition Presidential election. It is much the presidency in the carried and what is this crisis? It is the point of extremity in a great struggle which has been going on for see that some good is to be attained. What possible good can come to abolition or to any other in. ble good can come to abolition, or to any other inessential principles of the Constitution. It is now
terest, by now bringing this question into the Presidential election? I have never been able to see any;
I cannot now see any. On the contrary, it seems to
me the cause of abolition would be deeply injured
and thus govern themselves,—or whether the President,
in the cause of abolition would be deeply injured.

Abolition is eminently a moral and religious enterprise. It owes its existence to Christianity. Its triumphs have been, emphatically, the triumphs of abused power, and perpetuate it in the hands of his Christian principles. Emancipation would not, in truth, be safe without their conservative influence.

That influence is now eminently conspicuous in producing the auspicious results of emancipation witnessed in the West Indies.

The first step, then, in the great reform, must be in the Church. Little progress can be made in enlightening and purifying public sentiment on this question, while the Church—the pillar and ground of the truth'—remains insensible to the power of truth. Here is a great, and, I am sorry to say, a difficult work to be performed. The darkness which has long hung over the American Church, on the subject of slavery, has been like the darkness of Egypt. It must be dispelled, as it has been in Great

cates, a spirit and temper corresponding with her kind and beneficent offices, and her pure and exalted nature. And patience, too, must have its perfect work. The rough and stubborn fallow ground is not to be broken up, and the good seed planted in a day. Nor can it be expected to spring up and bear fruit in a day. There are difficulties to be encountered, peculiar to our own country; not difficulties to discourage, but to inspire caution, prudence, firm-ness, and a steady hold upon the great principles which lie at the foundation of the cause. Customa-Dear Sir:

I wrote you a short note yesterday, alluding to the communication of Mr. Duvall, and requesting you to publish that part of my speech which he has made the occasion of abusing me. That note I intended for your paper, and therefore I omitted to say what I now feel constrained to communicate.

I have endured scoffs and reproaches and revillings here, too long to be thrown off from my centre by the assaults of your correspondent. I do not, indeed, affect to be entirely indifferent to such assaults; but they affect my feelings, mainly, on account of the love I bear to the cause, which cannot be otherwise than wounded by such harsh and bitter attacks of its friends on each other. I am not free from liability to error; and very often, doubtless, do err in regard to my duty. But I had hoped that I had been too long before the public, and was too well known, to be subjected to the reproach in any reputable public journal, of wearing 'the crown of hyppersizy.' But, so long as I retain the conscious-

victory of reforming a community.

It is thus that the great work is to be carried for-

It is thus that the great work is to be carried for-ward to its consummation; thus that the streams of benevolence are to be thrown into a right direction, and a sound and healthful public sentiment formed on the subject of slavery—a sentiment elevated by high intelligence, and purified by the pervading inof abolition in this country, if its friends are thus to turn their arms against each other? Who cannot see that, as the body of abolitionists is composed of a more healthful influence on the public mind and see that, as the body of abolitionists is composed of all sects in religion and all parties in politics, if the differences thus existing are to be made the occasion of such revilings, the body will be sundered into a thousand fragments, and the voice of opposition to slavery be lost amid the din, and strife, and roar of an angry and exterminating domestic war? If I were disposed to 'revile again,' what a bitter war would instantly flame out through your columns, are would instantly flame out through your columns, the face of earth and heaven, that 'all men are created equal.' You will thus perceive, sir, that I place moral ab-olition in the front, and that I would have political abolition more in the rear. This will not, I know, suit the impatience of many very excellent men, who think that abolition will not thus advance with

the desirable rapidity. But it will, in my judgment, advance more surely to a safe result. advance more surely to a safe result.

I do not say that abolition is, even now, to be utterly excluded from the field of political action. It will, of necessity, by degrees, enter it. It cannot be kept out. Of the circumstances which will justify such action, abolitionists, in the various section o the country, will of course judge, from considera-tions which cannot control in deciding the question of bringing out an abolition candidate for the Presidency. Abolition has not strength to bear such

the promised communication of W. O. Duvall, of Port Byron, in the State of New-York, which you are be raised up, by a natural, unforced prior by the process, as veg-

good cause may be injured as well by overdoing we by the opposite. I regard the question of anti-slave ry, in its principles and bearings, as the greatest question that agitates the world. But I cannot forret-for the history of all reforms admonishes methat time is essential to success in the great contest

which freedom is waging against oppression.

The principles on which this cause rests, are as immutable as Truth and Justice; but the means of giving to them efficacy are various. If I were a slaveholder, I would not withhold justice from my he means of If I were a Mr. Speaker, I have finished what I intended to slaves for an hour. I could not. If the laws pro say on the subject before the House. Before taking hibited me from enancipating them, I would, imitamy seat, however, I must beg its indulgence to perting the noble Alabamian who spent almost his last mit me to follow the example of others, by 'defining my position.'

The decided ground I have taken on the subject

The decided ground I have taken on the subject The decided ground I have taken on the subject and cruel enactments, and seek one where the doof slavery may have led some to doubt whether I is and cruel enactments, and seek one where the doing of justice would not be contrary to law? This is a case in which there should be no delay. Justice Presidency. I take this occasion to say that nothing can be further from my intention than this. Before the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, I aday, or a month, or a year. His movements are not subject to my relitions; and while, in my own

If I am asked what are Gen. Harrison's present views on the subject of abolition, my reply is, that I should never be forgotten, constitute the great work do not know. I do know, however, that they cannot be worse than those of his competitor; and I am
willing to assume, for the present purpose, that they
action. I have heard it maintained that it was as are no better—with, however, this difference, touching his own course, that he would not, as I trust, embody in his first official act a pledge, in advance, in which my vote, withheld from him and given to Mr. Speaker, though feeling deeply on the sub-

If the powers now actually exercised by a cutive had been embodied in an article head president shall have power, and proposed to resident shall nave power, and proposed vention of '87 as a part of the Constitution lieves that it would have obtained a sin that body? Or, if it had been proposed that body? Congress as an amendment to the (would it have received a single vote State in this Union? Nobody will us that it would. And yet, now, the tion is involved in the question of c power an Administration which has still using, the corruption of its own u gain for them the

gain for them the popular sanction them, to all practical purposes, the of Constitutional law.

It suits the purposes of some, it sent the great question now in c sent the great question now i safe or unsafe keeping of the public parison with the question of Human in the cause of abolition. Now, mere question of currency it is mense importance in its vast and o ings upon some of the highest in ple, yet, the question of Power—of the Constitution by encroachme, quiescence, I regard as of incomportance. And so does the Ad all the rash experiments which have a paralysis, the industry and prosper try, have been undertaken, and p the sake of power! for the sake of just what I have asserted is really changing, practically, the Government tion of the country, by concentrating the hands of one Man. And such, s great purpose of the Administration ing efforts to carry the so-often-rejection sury scheme, by an exertion of Executive equal to any which has ever signalized the rupt periods of British his There are, I know, abolitionists who

convinced of the existing abuses and but who, nevertheless, say that it is a reform by efforts to overthrow the that the only way to accomplish it is to a Constitution. This, Mr. Speake much like abandoning all common edies for a disease, and giving m in reliance upon a restoration to health rection from the dead. It betrays an bility to the real effect of sanctioning th tions of which I have spoken, by re-Presidency their Chief Author—an of volves not only a practical change of the tion—the final mischiefs of which nobody culate—but such a wide diffusion of the Li corruption, and such a consolidation or which has introduced it, as to place well nigh beyond the reach of and leave this leaven to act, and this p strength, in the hope of ultimately try by Abolition? I have great con purifying power of abolition principles, be so blind as not to see that corruption unprecedented activity of its leavening p

the very remedy which is relied on to effect I have thus given, summarily, my question and the crisis. And now, sir, the moment of such a crisis, when of popular rights are buckling on their death-struggle with corruption, to lay do and retreat from the battle-field. I at for ten years, been winding itself around try, now to give up, and say-let him fold, and crush the last bone! No sir;

help to fight out this battle, if Heaven And now, sir, where is THE MAN are we may rally?—the man whose name sh a strong tower—the man who is to lead a strong tower—the man who is to leave, victory? There is, thank Heaven, such His name is wafted to us the windst the Alleghanies, and comes back in echoes from the Atlantic shores. The

LIAM HENRY HRARISON AS THE MAN. And who is WILLIAM HENRY HARRI he is the noble son of a noble sire, wastands next to that of Thomas Jeffer Declaration of Independence. A mai shown that he received the instructions father not in vain: a man who drew is first breath, the pure inspirations of Re Principles, and who has, through a lon nently useful life, exhibited those princi well-proportioned developments of a Patr Man. Yes, sir, a Man! Not a shrewd, plotting, scheming, selfish, heartless political Man-a man with a heart as any guile—a heart whose warm puls never checked by the chill of selfishne open, kind, generous, uncorrupted and incorra Sir, this is no fancy sketch. It is sober truth ten on every page of Harrison's history—the ry of a soldier, a scholar, a statesman, a phila

pist and an HONEST MAN. Do you ask whether he understands the crisis, is capable of giving to his principles and effort direction suited to it? Yes, sir, precisely, nation, upon the true points of reform do the crisis for which he has been raised up him. In a letter of the 2d of December, the Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pennsylvania, " Among the principles proper to be adopted

Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Air tration to its original simplicity and purity, I de following to be of prominent importance:

'I. To confine his service to a single to . II. To disclaim all right of co reasure, with the exception of such part of e appropriated by law to carry on the public

and that to be applied precisely as the rect, and drawn from the Treasury: long-established forms of that Department of the the should never attempthe elections, either by the People of the People o latures : por suffer the Federal offic trol, to take any other part in them iver own votes, when they possess iV. That, in the exercise of hould limit his rejection of bills in his opinion, unconstitutional: 2d. Such encroach on the rights of the States or indiv Such as, involving deep interests, may, in require more mature deliberation, or refere will of the People, to be ascertained at the

'V. That he should never suffer the influen-

VI. That, in removals from office of the hold their appointments during the pleasure Executive, the cause of such removal should be if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomf a successor is made.

And last, but not the least in import
VII. That he should not suffer the

partment of the Government to become the slegislation; but leave the whole business of laws for the Union to the department which laws for the Union to the department which stitution has exclusively assigned it, until the assumed that perfected shape where, and whet the opinions of the Executive may be heard. I have no time, Mr. Speaker, to co

exposition of the principles which are into Gen. Harrison's Administration. however, no commentary. They commenters, at once, to universal acceptance, thor to the regard and confidence and the whole country-a regard an which are daily gaining strength, and whether daily gaining strength, and whether daily gaining strength to the A tration of this great and good man which ministration since the days of Washing

Such is the man! And such a man the wants at this great crisis, to rescue it from the midst of them, wearied with the from the midst of them, we are this public than the midst of them, we are this public than the midst of them, we are the midst of them. overed with the sweat, of his nob He comes, at their call, ment for their benefit! their affection and confidence rarely of public man—a confidence which the life shows he will never abuse—a confi

To the A BELOVED of the Converse parting hasty and bridgesty et my depart what crowds to which I go to which I go to meet the I man liberty a way a first paness those as woren with a water. I leavith a moral in its tempesider-swell that which of the teresting objectively askable as tempt the lift. though the fir

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UME X --- NO. 20.

maily exercised by the Ere ed in an article headed 'P', er,' and proposed to the Constitution, who be to obtained a single vote is done to the Constitution, a single vote in a single vote in a single vote. different to the Constitution, a single vote in a single vote very same question of continuing in on which has used, and is on of its own usurpations older sanction, and thus give imposes, the force and effect

ng abuses and corruptions; say that it is vain to attempt erthrow the Administration off commonly approved rem-giving up the patient to die rratiou to health by a resur-it betrays an utter insensi-of sanctioning the userpa-poken, by re-clecting to the Author—an effect which in-cal change of the Constitu-s of which polyadis in the LEAVEN of a consolidation of the pount it, as to place the count each of remedy. Where who is willing to give a pact, and this power to ga ultimately saving the country great confidence in the lition principles, but I came e that corruption may, in the of its leavening process, reac relied on to effect its cure! Summarily, my views of the And now, sir, I am not, a crisis, when the true friend puckling on their armor for a cruming to law to law down. ever the monster which he ding itself around the cou

ank Heaven, snuch a N as THE MAN. a noble sire, whose as sh, heartless politician ; bu orrupted and incorruptible. It is sober truth, wi

d say-let him wind his bone! No sir; no! Is

arrison's history—the his his principles and efforts? Yes, sir, precisely. Hisk, with remarkable discrimints of reform demanded has been raised up. He y, of Pennsylvania, he says s proper to be adopted by a

s proper to be adopted by any rous to restore the Adminisuplicity and purity, I deem the nent importance; vice to a single term.

glit of control over the public service; or carry on the public service; recisely as the law may die Trensury agreeably to the first Department.

In over attempt to influence the People or the State Legipederal officers, under his conederal officers, under his con part in them than by givin

ey possess the right of vo creise of the veto power, he of hills to, lst. Such, as are utional; 2d. Such as tend to

is from office of those wh during the pleasure of the

least in imp

department which the Con assigned it, until they have hape where, and where alone itive may be heard. neaker, to comment on this

les which are to be brough des which are to the ministration. They need with a receptance, and their au confidence of the country are gard and confidence which are strength, and which as a strength to the Adminis good man which no Addays of Washington has

d such a man the country of such a man the country to rescue it from the hands ion. General Harrison is People. He comes forth wearied with the toils, and it, of his noble occupation. to administer their Govern-the comes with a hold on ence rarely enjoyad by any e which the history of his abuse—a confidence which e which the history of abuse—a confidence which a amount of good that fer space of four years, have plish. Mr. Speaker, I will sufficient glory to serve that is a language become that is a language become that I will say that it would be witness such a reform a ned to accomplish; and to I invigorating atmosphere artial, and just AdministraSELECTIONS.

WHOLE NUMBER, 489.

From the Herald of Freedom. to the Abolitionists of New-Hampshire. OVED FRIENDS-As I am about setting out vention at London, you will indulge word—which, I regret must be bing word—with register that beparture. I have not leisure to say to you
was upon my mind at thought of the scenes
I go, and of what I leave behind me. I go
ite World's first assembly in behalf of hutry and brotherhood,—to experience on the sage of the great ocean, and to witscenes of the old world so deeply interbehind me my native State, tossed ral agitation, resembling that great water theavings—or rather in the deep unat precedes the storm. I scarcely know presents to the mind the most inas the World's first meeting. But I think as the first formal meeting is there, that on this he the theatre where the great purpose of ng is to be mainly carried on. in my apprehension, the Waterloo field, ral tyranny is to fall in battle. But it is to ral by a fiercer than a Waterloo conflict. d say something to our friends, the readers rhitle paper, of the humble part I have acted gasetion with it, and especially of that part of glars which has given occasion of the 'dissatton' that has recently burst out from a portion ir ranks. But I forbear. The cause of this abslaction' will, I think, disclose itself to the so fall true abolitionists. I would merely say, if claiming for the anti-slavery enterprise that inency among the public efforts of the age, high and all places of the age, high and all places of the age, when it is the demanding of the people that pursuit;—if demanding of the people that tery be not postponed to party, and sect, and setting, and every other department of inter-vanity;—if venturing to vindicate the claims vanity:—if venturing to vindicate the claims suchaved to liberty, even against the pro-shabilit; if charging the times plainly with a very spirit and character; if these be legitimes of anti-slavery 'dissatisfaction,'—then given it, and given it wilfully. But I am leaving the scene of 'dissatisfaction,' and ave things to fully develope and demonstrate lyes,—which they doubtless will. At the company of the property is will be attenuted to place the mal meeting, it will be attempted to place the ms Herald of Freedom in other hands. The lit-tis endeared to me by the reproaches we have ther, and the trying and sometimes dubi og conflicts through which we have passed, fession, kindred, living, and native home It is endeared to me by the sacrifices I have th it, if called to part by the cause, which mought us together. I desire the abolition-the State—the working men and women of ke—who are willing to do something more alk in from an 'association' to attend our an-ry, or to bold an office,—to come up to the BOSTON:

have the satisfaction of leaving the paper, for thave the satisfaction of leaving the paper, for the few remaining numbers of the year, in the able and faithful charge of our beloved brother Parker Pilsbury—whose appointment the Board of Mana-gers, at their recent meeting, unanimously sanction-ed; and should my re-appointment take place at the amand meeting, brother Pillsbury has consented to conduct the paper till my return from England. May the blessing of Heaven attend his labors, as I am sure will 'the blessing of him that is ready to serish'

ting and dispose of the concerns of the

y voice of New Hampshire. I trust the

meetings. I would respectfully suggest

the Herald of Freedom she

y ballot of the entire meeting, so that he truly and directly the constituted organ of

lionism of the State. In such case, if I am deditor,—I should be entirely and cheer-dy, should Providence return me to my na-

agth to labor,—notwithstanding the preca-ture of anti-slavery editorial support. I am willing to trust God and New-Hampshire ism for that. If the anti-slavery voice of

ce in the decision, and give the slave my

, however, be against my re-appoil

devote myself again to the charge with lity, and I trust with invigorated health

ed, so that the votes passed shall speak the

hope the entire State will be fully

ald, as early as possible, of the doings of 'The World's Convention'—and of other interesting anslavery incidents of my mission.

And now with affectionate farewell to my beloved

as in arms, in this great moral conflict, I cof them, asking their prayers that I may shor faithfully and efficiently in the great service they have assigned me, my incompetence to which resses upon me the more heavily, as the time of arkation in it approaches.

o my 'dissatisfied' brethren, I bid also fare-with the kindest feelings—assuring them, one all, that I have no dissatisfaction towards any them, but in behalf of the cause in which I labor. N. P. ROGERS.

From the Emancipator.

Amistad Case --- Freemen. Awake!

On a resolution of Hon. J. Q. Adams, the Presi at communicated the correspondence between the cretary of State and the Spanish Minister, the f Ruiz and Montez, &c. &c. It is a repamphlet, being 'Pub. Doc. No. 185.' that in half an hour after they were dein the Document Room at the Capitol, they isappeared! Members of Congress could then supply themselves. Whether the whole eagerly dispatched to their constituents. ear. It is proposed to publish a second ediis city, for the purpose of supplying mem-ongress who could not obtain a copy for heir own perusal, or to send to a constituent. It is press, and will be ready for sale on

It discloses a strike for despotism, that, own to the freemen of the country, will do unset the present administration than all most open and unprecedented manner pose of having the poor Africans sent to be hung! and this on the demand of the

Let the facts contained in this public document ely read and pondered by the people of States. The liberty and lives of 36 children, whose only crime is, they made order children, whose only crime is, they made old strike for liberty, are in peril, and what is re, the argars of man are jeoparded by a government that is doing all it can to aid in the murrof these THIRTY-SIX defenceless Africans.

World's Convention. Extract of a Letter from Thomas Clarkson

PLAYFORD HALL, March 20, 1840. Thad a hope, and still cherish it, that by nursing incessant care, I might so patch myself up as to able to attend for an hour your great meeting on June, just to show myself as the hum polition of slavery in this country, ne who, though he has been at work on it fo unt only not fired of the pursuit, but that cuts as warmly in the cause as ever. some time that I cherish such a hope, it is doubtful whether I shall be alive at the others. the meeting

The Place of Meeting.

he seen, by the notice in another column, American Anti-Slavery Society will hold its any in the church, corner of Catharine and street. The pality personal spite which has this National Society the use of the Broadway for its anniversary, when it is well known orner of Thompson and Houston streets, is d larger than the place in Catharine street, be free to open its doors for the friends of

From the New Haven Herald.

Extraordinary Proceedings. The American people will learn with astonishment, from the recent disclosure made by the administration, on the call of the House of Representatives, of their proceedings in relation to the Africans of the Amistad, that the District Attorney of the United States for the District of New-York, was actually 'desired by the President to put himself in which was read by Joshua I communication with Ruiz and Montes,' who were not time to comment upon. arrested on private suits for damages, brought by the victims of their oppression, Cinquez and others, be-fore the State tribunals of New-York, 'and to offer then his advice, and his aid if necessary, as to any then his advice, and his aid if necessary, as to any measure which it might be proper for them to take to obtain their release, and any indemnity to which, under our laws, they might be entitled for their arrest and detention. This offer to Ruiz, of the advice and assistance of the District Attorney, is deviced by Mr. Powerli, the Secretary of System to be adviced by Mr. Powerli, the Secretary of System to be wice and assistance of the District Attorney. is declared by Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, to be a favor—an entirely gratuitous one—since it was not the province of the United States to interfere in a private litigation between subjects of a foreign State. Let it be remembered that in relation to the plaintiffs in the suits in which the President of the United States, septimeserving the American Properties of the United States, septimeserving the American Properties of the Country, and the anti-slavery societies, are liable to be held, in the United States, septimeserving the Ruizand Properties of the Country, and type of the Presidence of the United States, septimeserving the Convention recently held in Albany, and styled a National Convention of the friends of immediate emancipation, has nominated candidates for the Presidency and type of immediate emancipation, has nominated candidates for the Presidency and type of immediate emancipation, has nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to be supported at the approaching election, on abolition grounds exclusively;—

And whereas, a Convention recently held in Albany, and styled a National Convention of the friends of immediate emancipation, has nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to be supported at the approaching election, on abolition grounds exclusively;—

And whereas, a Convention recently held in Albany, and styled a National Convention of the financial convention of the presidency of the United States, to be supported at the approaching election, on abolition grounds exclusively;—

And whereas, a Convention recently held in Albany, and styled a National Convention of the presidency of the United States, to be supported at the approaching the first of the Presidency of t Diffuse States, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FROM PLE, is thus gradualously proffering aid to Ruiz and Montes, the following facts have been judicially found by the District Court, viz:— That they and each of them are natives of Africa, and were norm.

1. Resolved, That we protest against the voice of America, and were norm.

1. Resolved, That we protest against the voice of America, and were norm.

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1. Resolved, That we protest against the voice of America, and every since have been and STILL OF which is the country was alm wholly unrepresented in the Convention, there being the country was alm wholly unrepresented in the Convention, there being the country was alm wholly unrepresented in the Convention being regarded as the voice of America, and every since have been and STILL OF each of them are natives of Africa, and were Born Free, and ever since have been, and STILL OF RIGHT ARE FREE and Not slaves;—that they were never domiciled in the Island of Cuba, or in the dominions of the Queen of Spain, or subject to the laws thereof;—that they were kidnapped in their native country, and were, in violation of their own rights and of the laws of Spain, prohibiting the African slave trade, imported into the Island of Cuba, and were there unlawfully held and transferred to Ruiz and Montes, and were, within 15 days after their arrival in the Island of Cuba, and troy not one from Pennsylvania, nor from either of seven other free States; and 2d. The nomination was opposed by a large proportion of the delegates present, was voted against by 33, and sustained by only 44, and was therefore carledylly held and transferred to Ruiz and Montes, and were, within 15 days after their arrival in the Island of Cuba, and two poord of the Amistad, to be Island of Cuba, and the removed of the Amistad, to be Island of Cuba, and the removed of the Amistad. The removed of the Island of Cuba, and the removed of the Island of Cuba. and were, within 15 days after their arrival in the Island of Cuba, put on board of the Amistad, to be transported to some port in the Island of Cuba, and there unlaughtly held as slaves. And yet the Govthere unlawfully held as staves. And yet the Government of the United States—a government pledged by the Treaty of Ghent 'to use their best endeavors to promote the entire abolition of the slave trade,' which is declared by the Treaty to be 'irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice —is volunteering its aid in behalf of the slave traders, and using its power and influence to rivet still closer the chains of their victims!!! And as if this was not enough to manifest the sympathy of the Government for the slave traders, the United States schooner Grampus was actually despatched to New Haven, by order of the President, in antici pation of the decree of the District Judge, with a warrant to the Marshal to deliver over the Africans to Lieut. Paine, for the purpose of being transported in a national vessel to Cuba. This warrant was dated the 7th of Jan. 1840, and signed

# THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1840.

In the hurry and bustle attendant on our preprations for being at the New-York meeting, and for leaving the country, to attend the World's Convention, we have not been able to pay any attention to our editorial department in our present number : nevertheless, the paper contains some very interesting articles, to one of which-the letter of our clear-sighted friend H. C. H. of Alleghany, Pa .- we call the special attention of our readers. At the request of Mr. Slade, we have copied that portion of his anti-slavery speech in Congress, which relates to Gen. Harrison; but-cui bona? It is false in its panegyric, and ex travagant in its tone-and has no legitimate connexion whatever with the subject that was under discussion. We do not see how any true-hearted abolition can assist in electing to the presidential chair, either William Henry Harrison or Martin Van Buren.

> Letter from the Editor. NEW-YORK, Tuesday noon, May 12, 1840.

I hasten to send you a few lines, respecting our an ti-slavery proceedings thus far, as the present anni-versary of the National Society excites unusual interest in every quarter of the country.

I need not tell you-for you were present to behold the stirring scene with your own eyes-what a rallying there was at the Depot in Boston, yesterday noon, of the earliest, the truest, the most untiring and zealous friends of our old anti-slavery organization, in ac-cordance with the arrangements that had been made to convey them to Providence, and from thence to this city. A few came from the land of 'down east,' and from the thick-ribbed hills of the Granite State; so numerous was the company, another train had to be started—our numbers continually augmenting at every stopping-place between the two cities. O, it was a heart-stirring and rare spectacle—such as has never before been witnessed in the progress of our all-mittee.

Rev. B. M. Drake, of the Mississippi Conference, it was voted to raise a standing committee on slavery, consisting of one member from each Annual Conference, to be appointed by the respective delegations—to whom all petitions and memorials on this subject should be referred. The above memorial offered by Rev. O. Scott was consequently referred to this committee. conquering enterprise; and many were the spectators, who were looking on with wonder and surprise at the spectators, who were looking on with wonder and surprise at the spectators, who were looking on with wonder and surprise at the spectators, which was referred to the committee on slafushioned.) a considerable number of delegates from Bristol county and from the city of Providence joining us; so that, huge and capacious as were the dinensions of our chartered boat, it was very difficult to move about with facility, notwithstanding the accommodating disposition of all on board. On making an enumeration, it appeared that there were about 450 anti-slavery men and women in our company, of whom about 400 were from Massachusetts. [Probably another hundred went by other routes.] There never has been such a mass of 'ultraism' alloat, in one boat, since the first victim was stolen from the fire-smitten and blood-red soil of Africa. There were fire-smitten and blood-red soil of Africa. There were persons of all ages, complexions, and conditions—from our time-honored and veteran friend Sexth Sprace through ripened manhood down to rosy youth. They were, indeed, the moral and religious stite of New England abolitionism, who have luckled elite of New-England abolitionism, who have buckled on the anti-slavery armor to wear to the end of the conflict, or to the close of life. It was truly a great and joyful meeting, united together by a common bond, and partaking of the one spirit of humanity. Such greetings and shaking of hands! such inter changes of thoughts and opinions! such zeal, and dis-interestedness, and faith! Verily, it was good to be changes of thoughts and opinions? such zeal, and disinterestedness, and faith! Verily, it was good to be there! And hundreds more, I am now confident, would have been with us, had the arrangement been made one week earlier, and the knowledge of it more widely conveyed; for it was, you know, entered into at a late hour. Some of the towns are remarkably well represented; but I believe our friends at Plywell represented in the results of the most three dates are a believe our friends at Plywell represented in the results of the most three dates are a believe our friends at Plywell represented in the results of the results well represented; but I believe our friends at Plymouth-the old PILGRIM ROCK-have surpassed all

We had an uncommonly pleasant trip to this city The northeasterly storm which had lasted for severn days previous, cleared up finely just as we left Providence, and a glorious sunset and a bright moonligh

egates alone! How many names will be enrolled I will not attempt to guess; but there is considerable excitement, and the new organization have rallied

The meeting was most eloquently addressed by a ! olored brother, from Oneida Institute, named Henry S. Garret-Patrick Henry never spoke better, on au ccasion. He was followed by Luther Lee and Lewis Tuppan—the latter making some very interesting statements respecting the Armistad prisoners. No ac-tion was taken upon the Annual Report, a portion which was read by Joshua Leavitt, but which I have

I have little doubt that the right side will prevail How our Pennsylvania friends stand at this crisis you will learn by the following resolutions, which

1. Resolved, That we protest against the voice of

ber enrolled. (Adopted 93 to 27.)

2. Resolved, That without intending to pass any censure on the persons composing that Convention, we regret the course which it pursued, as inexpedient and injurious to the cause, which, we doubt not, it was designed to promote.

3. Resolved, That while we entertain a very high respect for the course.

as Resolved, I not whose names have been so injudiciously brought forward as nominees of that Cenvention, our opinion is, that any efforts made by us to promote their election, would be not only wholly futile, but a diversion of our energies from a channel in which they might be spent with service to the cause

of humanity.

4. Resolved, That we heartily deprecate all meas ures which have for their object or tendency the or-ganization of abolitionists, as such, into a third political party.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of abolitionists, by diffusing the principles of light, and liberty, and love, to convert men of all parties, to truth in doctrine, and right in practice; to make abolitionists of partisans, not partisans of abolitionists.

6. Resolved, That we do not express these ments from hostility to political action in itself considered, nor from preference to either of the candidates of the great political parties.

7. Resolved, That we fully concur in the senti-

candidate for office, who will not use his official power whenever he rightfully can, in promoting the repeal of all laws, and the change of all constitutional provisions, which tend to uphold slavery; and that, in our estimation, the candidates of both the great parties have evinced a subserviency to the slave power, which renders them utterly unworthy of the suffrages of the true friends of freedom. (Adopted unanimously.) 8. Resolved, That it is expedient, under presen

circumstances, for abolitionists, at the approaching presidential contest, to scatter their votes, or entirely absent themselves from the polls. (Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, adopted 74 to 23.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. N. B. I shall probably sail for Liverpool, in com pany with bro. Rogers, on Saturday.

Yours truly,

The General Conference of the Methodist Epis pal Church commenced its session at Baltimore on the 1st inst. The following account of its proceedings on the subject of slavery we copy from Zion's Watch-

After the announcement of committees, a call was After the announcement of committees, a call was made for petitions, memorials, &c. Rev. N. Bangs, presented a memorial from the Liberia Annual Con-ference in Africa, stating their necessities and praying for the appointment of a Bishop for that country, and recommending the Rev. John Seyes to that service, which was read and referred to the committee or

Episcopacy.
Rev. O. Scott presented a memorial on Temper Roy. O. Scott presented a memorial on Temperance from the city of New York, signed by between 11 and 12 hundred members of our church, which was referred to the committee on Temperance. He also presented another petition from the city of New-York, on slavery, signed by between 11 and 12 hundred members of our church, praying that the General Conference would reaffirm the language of 1785 on this sphice, and also adopt such measures as shall of language of 1785 o -but, especially from the counties of old Essex, and this subject, and also adopt such measures as shall ef Middlesex, and Norfolk, and Plymouth, and Suffolk, in Massachusetts, they came promptly and numerously at the summons of Humanty, in spite of hard leading brethren participated, and particularly Rev. ty at the summons of HUMANITY, in spite of 'hard leading brethren participated, and particularly Rev. times' and the busy season of the year, to save our William A. Smith, of the Virginia Conference, who heaven-approved association from dissolution, and our broad platform from being destroyed. An extra train of cars had been engaged for the occasion; but, so numerous was the company, another train had to

the company embarked on board of the steam-boat Rhode-Island, which had the American flag flying in the breeze, (the flag of Liberty has not yet been the memorial to the committee on slavery without festioned a considerable number of delegates from reading, considerable debate ensued, but upon taking the question the motion was lost. The memorial value distinctly read by Mr. O. Scott, and referred the distinctly read by Mr. O. Scott, and referred to the committee on slavery.

A memorial was introduced from members of the

church in the Michigan Conf. on slavery, and referred

ot slavery, read and referred.

Several petitions were presented by Rev. Messrs.

Fillmore, Dodge and others, from members of our church, within the bounds of the Genesee Conf. on of slavery, read and referred. church, within the slavery, all referred.

Extract of a letter from Major Thomas G. Wester.

San Fernando, three days ago, in which the writer speaks of the invasion of Texas as a thing so certain, that whoever would doubt it would be laughed at. A great number of Cherokee Indians are among the

General Ampudia, with five or six hundred cavalry, has already passed the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below Loreno.

Bryan April 5, 1840.

Bexan, April 5, 1840.

It has resulted with my last communication as J anticipated, that it would not be believed, nor will it be believed, ill Bexan is destroyed and plundered. We have certain intelligence brought here by Mexitans, which were frequently responded to in an enthusiastic manner.

I have just come from the anniversary meeting. The meeting-house was crowded to excess with delegates alone? How many names will be certain.

VETERAN SUBSCRIBERS. The Albany Daily Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of an annual pay-ment from a subscriber in Madison County, who has pretty numerously. This afternoon will probably de-harie, who has been a paying subscriber since 1787. SUMMARY OF NEWS.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. Rev. John Peck, who ha cently returned from a tour to the South, gives tter to the editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register a April 14, 1840, the following interesting fact

ted April 14, 1840, the following interesting fact:

On my return, I went, in company with a brother in Washington, D. C., to visit an aged colored brother. He is reported to be one hundred and eleven years of age, which his appearance evidently indicates. It was pleasing to find a person so advanced in years in possession of his mental faculties, and giving evidence of decided piety. He had been a slave and body-servant of Gen. Washington. He was with the General at Braddock's defeat, and at the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He was much esteemed by his master, who gave him his freedom, and presented him a sword, and the hat and coat which he wore at the capture of Cornwallis. He had parted with the sword and hat, at the carnest solicitation of some who wishand hat, at the carnest solicitation of some who wished these memorials of the Father of his country, but he would never part with the coat. He retains it in remembrance of, and from regard to, his mast and appeared clated at the reflection that he had be the servant of Washington.

ever arrived at that port, is in New York harbor. She bears the name of the Sultanee. She has a crew of 59 Araba, and brings several horses and other pres-ents to the President of the United States. A coments to the President of the United States. A committee of five from each Board of the Common Council of New-York, has been appointed to receive Ahamet Ben Aman, Captain of the Arab ship and representative of the Sultan of Muscat, and extend to him the hospitalities of the city. This is done partly in consideration of the very friendly demeanor of the said Sultan towards our country and commerce, and partly because the Sultanee is the first vessel of his nation which ever visited our shores.—Salem Observer.

Book of Jasher. Major Noah, of the N. Y. Evening Star, is about to publish the translation from the original Hebrew of the Book of Jasher, which is spoken of in Joshua and second Samuel. This work remained among the sacred rolls brought from Syria to Spain, until the discovery of printing, when it was copied and printed in Venice 227 years ago, and now for the first time translated into English and published. It is said to abound with interesting facts, confirming every event set down in the Old Testament, and has been translated in England by an eminent scholar.—Ib.

Adverser thus describes something new in steam nav-igation, which, it is said, will be literally a revolution in the art:

'Experiments are in the course of being tried with model of an entirely new form of steam vessels, and, as far as they have yet gone, with every prospect of a successful result. At present, we can only state of this remarkable invention, that there are no paddle wheels, nor external works of any kind. The whole wheels, no external works of any kind. The whole machinery is in the hold of the vessel, where a horizontal wheel is moved by the power of steam, and, acting upon a current of water, admitted by the bow and thrown off at the stern, propels the mass at a rapid rate. By a very simple contrivance of stop-cocks, &c. on the apparatus, the steamer can be turned on either course, retarded, stopped, or have her motion reversed. This will be literally a revolution in the

FIRE AT NORTHAMPTON. On Saturday morning 2d FIRE AT NORTHAMPTON. On Saturday morning 2d in the shop of Mr. C. Colton was consumed, with its contents. His loss is not less than \$1000, of which only \$200 are covered with insurance. Mr. S. M. Smith occupied the same shop with the cabinet business. He saved nothing. His loss is about \$2000—insurance \$600. The fire communicated to an adjoint pulliflag account by M. insurance \$600. The fire communicated to an adjoining building, occupied by Mr. John Metcalf as a printing office. The building was considerably burnt on the roof, and otherwise-damaged, and Mr. Metcalf had a large quantity of printed sheets, toy books, &c. destroyed by fire and water. Mr. Metcalf's loss and the loss on the building, are covered by incurence the loss on the building, are covered by insurance Springfield Gaz.

The plate at Windsor Castle is kept in a tolerably The plate at Windsor Castie is kept in a tolerably sized room and an adjoining closet, and is valued at £1,700,000. There is one gold service formed by George IV. to dine 13 guests; some pieces were taken from the Spanish Amanda, some brought from India, Burmah, Sweden, and another to the king of Ava, a prisonment.—Bost. Rec. Burmah, Sweden, and another to the king of Aya, a peacock of precious stones, valued at £30,000; tiger's head (Tippoo's footstool) with a solid ingot of gold for his tongue, and crystal teeth; numerous and splendidly ornamented gold shields, and made from splendidly ornamented gold shields, and made from Convention. The resolutions passed at the meeting convention. spirit and the spirit shears, and an action smill-boxes, value 8,000 guineas; and 30 dozen of plates, which cost 26 guineas each plate. The magnificent silver wine-cooler made for Georga IV. is enclosed with plate glass; its superb chasing and other ornamented work occupied two years, and two full grown persons may sit in it without any inconveni-

Female Horse Thief. Mrs. Pamelia Brown, (late Mrs. Mann) and her husband have been arrested and imprisoned at Houston, charged with stealing negroes. This woman is the same person who escaped the punishment of death about a year since, through the interposition of Executive elemency. She had been convicted of forgery, which is punishable with death in Texas.

REMARKABLE. We were informed, the other day, by a sea captain belonging to Salem, that he had performed seventeen voyages to Africa, eleven of which were to those sickly parts of the coast which have proved fatal to so many of our mariners—and that in all this time he had never had a man sick, nor lost one of his error by death. A very remarkable instance of exemption from discovery when it is resulted.

HEAVY CROP OF CLOVER. A black in Alabama, has been tried and sentenced to seven years imprisonment for stealing a bag containing a bushel of clover seed.

Be not ashamed of your humble origin; nor of your poor but virtuous kindred. stance of exemption from disease, when it is recollect-ed how many have perished by sickness contracted in

schooner Butterfly, which was brought in here by a British cruiser, and condemned in the U.S. Court, for being engaged in the slave trade, was yesterday sold at auction, by order of the Court, Messrs. Foulke & Sons were the purchasers, and gave \$3000 for he She is said to have been built at Baltimore, and to have cost, not long since, \$8000. An important libel case has just terminated in Al-

John Taylor and others of using impure water in ma-king malt liquors. An action for libel was brought hipon it, and has resulted in a verdict for defendant, with costs.

omb Cannon, made at the United States Arsenal, Washington, the firing was so rapid that three balls were in the air at the same moment. The first thirty-two charges were made within four minutes.

Mr. Benjamin Bowman, formerly of Bangor, Me. Mr. Benjamin Bowhan, formerly or bangor, See, was almost instantly killed at St. Louis, on the night of the 23d ult., by falling into a cellar about twenty feet deep, which had been left open and unguarded.

The Mormons are rapidly increasing in Missouri. They have appointed twelve of their preachers to go to the Holy Land and preach to the Jews; 30 new ministers have been lately appointed.

The population of Iowa, is said to be now sufficient to entitle her to admission into the Union.

VIRGINIA. The election returns are at length received from every county but one, which is conceded to Van Buren. The whigs have elected 72 members of the House of Delegates, and the friends of the admini-tration 61. In the Senate there has been a whig gain tration 61. In the Senate there has been a whig gain of three members, dividing that party equally between

The two parties, there.

To Whig majority II.

Died at Cuba, Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, D. D. 63, the founder of the Ministry to the Poor in Boston. He was a truly devoted and faithful missionary, and will long be remembered by thousands who have been profited by his sprittual teachings. He went to Havana in December, for his health.

Davy Crockers.

DAYY CROCKETT. The statement that the gallant Day is actually alive and in a Mexican mine, is confirmed by a gentleman recently arrived at St. Louis from Mexico. Letters just received in New Orleans also corroborate the report.

The World's Convention.—John T. Norton, Esq.,

The World's Convention.—John T. Norton, Esq., of Farmington, expects to attend the Convention in

Riolous.—We heard, yesterday evening, that a large number of the laborers on the Kensington Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had not only struck for higher wages, but had armed themselves with clubs, and had proceeded yesterday along the line of the works, compelling those who were inclined to peace and industry to follow their example.—Phil. U. S. Gazelte.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed a law prohibiting free negroes from coming into that State, whether for the purpose of residence or otherwise, under heavy penaltics.

Suicide.—A Mexican girl, named Guadalope Lass, said to have been the most beautiful woman in Texas, lately killed herself in consequence of her mother instance upon the marrying a man she did not love. She shot herself through the heart with a pistol,—N. O. Bee. The Newspaper Press .- Within a week three of the 051.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. The re-

The papers have nearly all mentioned that during a late gale an old man named Myhee was driven to sea in a small boat from Newport, R. I. The old gentleman was 70 years of age; and as much sympathy has been felt for him, we are gratified to state that he was picked up, the day following, off Gayhead, (Cape Cod.) He must have had a busy run of it.

CHEAP TRAVEL-ITS CONSEQUENCES. The price of the fare on the Railroad from Boston to Dedhar (distance 10 miles,) was reduced a week or two sine from 37 1-2 cents to 25. Since the reduction the weekly receipts of the road have nearly doubled.

The Mormons have deputized twelve of their nu ber (answering, we suppose to the twelve Apostles,) to go to the Holy Land and preach the Gospel to the Jews. John Page and Orson Hyde are two of the number. The head-quarters of the Mormons are now at Commerce, Illinois, on the Mississippi river. Their number is increasing

TEMPERANCE. An article in the London Tem t in remembrance of, and from regard to, his master, and appeared elated at the reflection that he had been he servant of Washington.

Arabias Arrival. An Arabian ship, the first that ver arrived at that port, is in New York harbor, the bears the name of the Sultanea. She he are the servant of the Sultanea. She he are the globe.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Channing has resigned his office as Pastor of the Federal street Church. He, in his letter of resignation, stated that he wished to continue his connection with the Society, but requested that the salary which had bitherto been paid him should be added to that of his colleague, Rev. E. S. Gannet.—Transcript. Gannet .- Transcript.

The United States Marshall has advertised the city Hall, with the Market House and Public Square of the city of Natchez for sale, under an execution for the purchase of some lots, by the city, a few years

One man was killed, and another had his leg badle ractured a few days since on the Bangor and Old Rev. Aloszo Potter, D. D., formerly of St. Paul's Church, Boston, now of Union College, Schenectady, has been unanimously elected Rector of Trinity Church in Boston.

The grain crop of this country is estimated at fifty million bushels of wheat, one headred millions of corn, and one hundred and fifty millions of oats.

Iron to the amount of \$84,000,000 has been imported into this country, chiefly from England, during the last ten years.

The number of depositors in all the Saving Banks of Massachusetts, is 36,686; total amount of deposites, \$5,608,158,73; total dividends for the year ending last Oct. \$216,957,48.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Leamington, (Eng.) was so much frightened by the noise occasioned by several logs of wood being thrown against the door of her house in the night, by some drunken rowdies, that she died in the

Death of Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, Germany. On the Death of Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, Germany. On the morning of the 2d of March, 1840, departed this life, Dr. Henry W. Olbers, aged 80 years. Dr. Olbers is well known throughout the civilized world, as the discoverer of the small planets Pallus and Vesta; and has long ranked among the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers of the age.—New Haven Herald.

The Great Western had a fine passage on her las trip to Bristol. She left New-York at 4, P. M. on the afternoon of the 19th of March, and arrived at her anchorage at Kingsroad, at midnight on the 2d of April.

CONGRESSIONAL STATISTICS. The oldest individu al in the House of Representatives is John Q. Adams; the youngest, Edward Stanley, of North Caroli na. The largest person in Congress is Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, who weighs over four hundred pounds. The number of new members in the House is 122, and the number of lawyers, 152.—Newark Ad-

are strong. The report says there are 12,511 colored persons in that pro-

Fare on the Hartford and New Haven railroad i

The Painesville (Ohio,) Telegraph of the 26th March says,—'We are informed that fourteen runa-way slaves left Cleveland last week in a vessel for Canada—among whom was John Randolph's favorite servant Juba.'

THE WAY ALL DUELS SHOULD END. Two men fought last month in Mississippi, and each killed the other at the first fire. Let this happen two or three times, and the fashion of duelling will soon be falling

HEAVY CROP OF CLOVER. A black in Alabama

Be not ashamed of your humble origin; nor poor but virtuous kindred. The man who says-' Let me wait a little; when I have something to spare, I will relieve the poor,'-will never relieve them.

It is feared that the Pilot boat, Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring Expedition, as tender to the U.S. sloop of war, Vincense, has been lost, and that all on board have perished.

A man was crushed to death, on Thursday last be tween two vessels that came in contact Hudson.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-six passengers arrived a New York in three days, in week before last. A good capital to start with. Much is said up-on this subject at the present day. But the best of all is a good moral character, and he who has it not, is qualified for, and can prosper in nothing.

A good word is as soon said as a bad one. Content is natural worth.—Socrates.

The Grank Crops. The grass—fruit and garden vegetables, about this neighborhood never promised a fairer reward to their owners, when the day arrives for their harvesting, than they do at present.—Harris-burg. Pa. Reports urg, Pa. Reporter.

John Keill of Tennessee recently died, willing 20 blacks their freedom, and left them between 4 and 5 thousand dollars to go and begin with.

Peter West of Virginia, has recently willed freedor o a family of thirteen slaves who are now in Ohio-Philanthropist.

The body of Wm. Newman, steward of the Lexington, was picked up afloat in Smithtown harbor, on the 6th inst. Major G. W. Healy, of Huron, fell dead

days ago, while sowing grain on his farm. He was much respected.

In 1827, the population of Cuba was, whites, 311, 051. Free negroes and people of color, 106, 490—and 051. Free negroes and people of color, 106, 490—am
slaves 256,042; total, 730,562. In 1838, according to landing newspapers in the country, have been discontinued, viz:—the Baltimore Post, the New-York Gazette, and the Boston Centinel and Gazette. All of these were old and well-established papers.

On Tuesday, the sloop Palmyra was struck with ceipts on this road for the month of April were \$12,627,22; and for the week ending May 2, \$3,578, There were three men and two young women or 59.

England is now paying the sum of £750,000 per annum (\$3,500,000) for the support of the Royal Family.

London, April 14. Letters from Bayonne, received at Paris, state that the Carlist Chief Llangos-tera has been assassinated by his ewn soldiers, in consequence of suspicion being excited against him of being in traitorous correspondence with Espartero.

The English papers give notice of a new American machine by which woolen cloth can be produced in every variety of shape, texture and color, as one fourth of the cost now required; or in other words, that cloth now bringing 24 shillings can be had for 6 shillings. The mode of this novel production is by compression, not vecaving. The difference of proportional value arising simply from the relative cost of manufacture, seems to us very inordinate, and suggests a serious doubt as to the truth of the story—National Gazette.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Denni-on D. Haywood, to Miss Roannah Fisher.

At Johnston Fulton county, New York, on the 1st inst. by Rev. Hugh Mair, Henry B. Stanton, Esq. of New York city, to Miss Elizabeth Cady, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Cady of the former place. NOTICES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$35, through Wm. M. Chace, from the Fe-male Anti-Slavery Society, of Ipswich, Mass. for the support of schools among the colored people of Upper

Also \$10, through J. A. Collins, from the friends of numanity in Boston, in aid of the same object. New York, May 9th, 1840.

CONNECTICUT A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Meating of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at New-Haven, commencing on Wednesday, the 20th of May inst. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, the presentation of the Annual Report, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed expedient.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention-

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention will be hald in the city of Boston, on Tursday, the 29th of May next, at 10'clock, A. M. and will probably continue two or three days. The various anti-slavery societies in New-England, and the fliends of the cause generally, are cordially and earnestly insited to be strongly represented on the coresion. resented on the occasion

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
President of the Maine A. S. Society:

President of the Maine A. S. Society:

NATHENIEL P. ROGERS,
Cor. Sec. of the New-Hampshire A. S. Society.
CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP,
Cor. Sec. of the Vermont A. S. Society.
Francis Jackson,
President of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
Cor. Sec. of do.

Cor. Sec. of do.

PELEG CLARKE,

President of the Rhode-Island A. S. Society. WILLIAM APLIN, Rec. Sec. of do.

Jons T. Norton,

President of the Connecticut A. S. Society:

S. S. COWLES, Cor. Sec. of do. E.F. Sec. of do.

1. Editors of newspapers friendly to the anti-slavery cause, are requested to give the above an insertion in their columns.

SAMARITAN ASYLUM.

The Board of Managers of the Samaritan Asylum for indigent colored children intend having a sale of refreshments, during the week of the anniversaries in May, to increase the funds of their treasury. Donations of fruit, cake, and other articles that will assist in furnishing the tables, will be thankfully received, and may be left at Miss Parker's, No. 5, Hayward Place; at Mr. Shipley's, No. 61, Hanover-st.; at the office of the Friend of Virtue, No. 25, Cornhill; or at the office of the Abolitionist, No. 33, Washington-st. D. C. GOULD. Boston, May 1, 1840. D. C. GOULD, Com.

Adelphic Union.

At the annual meeting of the institution, held on Monday evening, May 4th, 1840, the following gentlemen were duly elected, as officers for the en-Joel W. Lewis, President; William S. Jinnings,

Vice President; Christopher R. Weeden, Secretary; Thomas Dalton, Treasurer; Thomas Cole, Librari-an; Abner Forbes, William C. Nell, Lyman Hutch-inson, Lecture Committee:

REMOVAL. THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire Street and Spring Lane-

Entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully incured the best of accommodations and facilities, for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the exten Orders addressed to J. G. ROGERS, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

# Normal School at Lexington.

This Seminary is designed to prepare Female Teachers. Connected with it is a Model School for practice. The Academic year is divided into three-terms of 15 weeks each. There will be a vacation in April, August and January. The first torm of the 2nd year will commence on the 1st of May next. Candidates for admission will present themselves at the School at the commencement of the Term. They must be at least 16 years of age,—bring a certificate of

must be at least 16 years of age,—bring a certificate of good moral and intellectual character, pass a satisfactory Examination in the common branches—and de clare it to be their intention to teach.

The shortest time of continuance in the school is one year. Qualified pupils, however, may have leav of absence to teach in the summer term, if desired.

Board is \$2,00 per week. Tuition gratis.

CYRUS PEIRCE, Principal.

March 27th, 1840.

Hats, Caps, Stocks and Trunks. GEORGE ADAMS, No. 300 Washington Street,

Offers for sale a prime assortment of fashionable Fur and Silk HATS; Cloth and Velvet CAPS, in great variety, wholesale and retail; NECK-STOCKS, UMBRELLAS, VALICES, CARPET-BAGS; Hair, Leather and Travelling TRUNKS; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. The patronage of his friends and the public is surnestly solicited. Hats and Caps made to order at short notice. Call and examine for yourselves, No. 300 Washington-St.

ONE OF THE LARGEST and hest selected as-O sortments of Pocket Books and Wallets is offered for sale by the subscriber. All the articles have been manufactured or selected by Mr. Smith, one of the

most experienced manufacturers, and are warranted of the best manufacture and material. Traders are solicited to examine, as the whole will e offered at the lowest prices.

16-4t A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street.

ANTI-SLAVERY READING ROOM. ANTI-SLAVERY READING ROOM.
Our friends and opponents are informed that an Anti-Slavery Reading Room has been opened at 25 Cornhill. All the anti-slavery papers are on fite, besides others friendly to the cause. Admittance free to nil.

J. A. COLLINS.

EMIGRATION TO GUIANA

A sufficient number of emigrants not having been obtained the sailing of the vessel, heretofore advertised for British Guiana, is indefinitely postponed. If, however, one hundred persons, men and women, exclusive of children under tea years of age, will put down their names for emigration, and will fix a time for sailing, a vessel will be provided for their accommodation, upon the same terms and conditions mentioned in the nextious advertisement. mentioned in the previous advertisement.

MARLBORO' BATHS.

Cold, Warm and Sulphur Baths, prepared by HENRY BLODGETT, in the basement of Markboro' Chapel. Open at all nours of the day. Single tickets, 31 cents; 4 for \$1,00

#### POETRY.

From the Literary Examiner and Western Review EXPOSTULATION. BY WILLIAM B. BUBLEIGH.

·Like thee, O stream! to glide in solitude Noiselessly on, reflecting sun and star, Unseen by man, and from the great world's jar Kept evermore aloof-methinks 'twere good To live thus lonely through the silent lapso Of my appointed time.' Not wisely said, Unthinking Quietest! The brook hath sped Its course for ages through the narrow gaps Of rifted hills, and o'er the reedy plain, Or mid the eternal forests, not in vain-The grass more greenly groweth on its brink, And lovelier flowers and richer fruits are there, And of its crystal waters myriads drink, That else would faint beneath the torrid air.

CONTINUED. Inaction now is crime. The old Earth reels, Inebriate with guilt; and Vice, grown bold, Laughs innocence to scorn. The thirst for gold Hath made them demons, till the heart that feels The impulse of impartial love, nor kneels In worship foul to Mammon, is contemned. He who hath kept his purer faith, and stemmed Corruption's tide, and from the ruffian heels Of impious tramplers rescued perilled Right, Is called fanatic, and with scoffs and jeers Maliciously assailed. The poor man's tears Are unregarded; the oppressor's might Revered as law; and he whose righteous way

Departs from evil, makes himself a prey. CONCLUDED. What then! Shall Truth's anointed priest succum To popular Falsehood, and fling down his shield, And drop the sword he has been taught to wield In Virtue's cause? Shall Righteousness be dumb. Awe-struck before Injustice? No !- a cry, "Ho! to the rescue!" from the hills hath rung And men have heard, and to the combat sprung, Strong for the right, to conquer or to die! Up, loiterer! for on the winds are flung The banners of the faithful !- and erect, Beneath their folds, the hosts of God's elect Stand in their strength. Be thou their ranks am Fear not, nor falter, though the strife endure, Thy cause is sacred, and the victory sure.

THE WREATHS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Whom do we crown with the laurel leaf? The hero god, the soldier chief. But we dream not of the crushing cannon-wheel, Of the flying shot and the recking steel, Of the crimson plain where the warm blood sme Where clangor deafens and sulphur chokes. Oh, who can love the laurel wreath, Plucked from the gory field of death?

Whom do we crown with summer flowers? The young lady and fair in their happiest hours. But the buds will only live in the light Of a festive day or glittering night; We know the vermil tints will fade. That pleasure dies with the bloomy braid, And who can prize the coronal That's formed to dazzle, wither and fall?

Who wears the cypress, dark and drear? The one who is shedding the mourner's tear : The gloomy branch forever twines Round foreheads grav'd with Sorrow's lines 'Tis the type of a sad and lonely heart, That hath seen its dearest hopes depart Oh, who can like the chaplet band, That is wove by Melancholy's hand?

Where is the ivy circlet found? On the one whose brain and lips are drown'd In the purple stream-who drinks and laughs, Till his cheeks outflush the wine he quaffs. Oh, glossy and rich is the ivy crown, With its gems of grape juice trickling down; But bright as it seems o'er the glass and bowl, It has stain for the heart and shade for the soul.

But there's a green and fragrant leaf Betokens not revelry, blood, nor grief; 'Tis the purest amaranth springing below, And rests on the calmest, noblest brow; It is not the right of the monarch or lord. Nor purchased by gold, nor won by the sword For the lowliest temples gather a ray Of quenchless light from the palm of bay.

O beautiful bay! I worship thec-I homage thy wreath-I cherish thy tree; And of all the chaplets Fame may deal, Tis only to this one I would kneel For as Indians fly to the Banian branch, When tempests lower and thunders launch, So the spirit may turn from crowds and strife, And seek from the bay-wreath joy and life.

SONG OF THE MANCHESTER FACTORY

I never murmur at my lot, That dooms me as the rich man's slave: His wealthy ease I covet not-No power I seek, no wealth I crave.

Labor is good-my strong right hand Is ever ready to endure; Though meanly born, I bless the land, Content to be among its poor.

But look upon this forehead pale, This tintless cheek, this rayless eye; What do they ask? The mountain gale, The dewy sod, and open sky.

I read of high and grassy hills, Of balmy dells and tangled woods Of lily cups where dew distils, Of hawthorns where the ringdove broads

I hear of bright and perfumed flowers, That spring to kiss the wanderer's feet; Of forests where the young fawn cowers, Of streamlets rippling, cool and sweet.

They tell of waving fields of grain. Of purple fruit and shining leaves: Of scattered seed and laden wain,

Of furrowed glebe and rustling sheaves. They speak of nature fresh and free, Gladding the dullest eyes that look Bards sing its glory ; but to me It is a sealed and hidden book.

The radiant summer-beams may fall, But fail to light my cheerless gloom ; They cannot pierce the dusty wall

Where pallid fingers ply the loom No warbler sings his graceful joys, No laden bee goes bumming by: Nought breaks the shifting shuttle's noise But angry oath or suffering sigh.

Pent with the crowd, oppressed and faint, My brow is damp, my breath is thick And though my spirit yield no plaint, My pining heart is deadly sick.

I cannot see the blue of heaven-I cannot see the green grass sod; I pant to share the blessings given

To all and each one by a God. Give me a spade to delve the soil From early dawn to closing night; The plough, the flail, or any toil That will not shut me from the light

Double the labor of my task, Lessen my poor and scanty fare ; But give, oh ! give me what I ask-The sunlight and the mountain air.

### NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. 'The Reformer' and the Society of Friends.

This stout-hearted little champion of religious liberty has reached its ninth number, and seems to be endowed with a vitality which defies all the devices of sectarianism. When a man, for the sake of bearing a faithful testimony, is willing one week to set up the types of the newspaper he conducts, and the nex! to work at the press for his bread, there can be but little doubt of his success. This is the case with JOSEPH S. WALL. His disinterestedness and devotion to the great principles to which his paper is dedicated-the principles of the early Friends-cannot well be denied, even by those who look with the most unkindly regard upon his undertaking. The stir which the establishment of this periodical has made among the Friends, is a strong proof that just such an instrumentality was needed. The excitement it has caused is a sure sign that its shots have told. Friend Wall is under discipline, and will probably be disowned for presuming to compare the prac-tices of the present generation of Friends in New-England, with those of their predecessors, and with their own professions. If the conduct of that society be agreeable to its avowed principles, it surely cannot fear being measured by its own standard.

It is ever a sign of conscious weakness, when any body of men attempt to stifle inquiry into their character or their actions, by a resort to the secular or ecclesiastical arm. It is not they that do well, who shrink from the light. Friend Wall is largely assist-Society of the present day is not worthy, and whom they are accordingly seeking to thrust forth from their midst. These Friends-worthy successors of the early Quakers,-seem to us to assume much the same at-titude towards the Society of which they are birthright members, that GEORGE Fox and his early associates took towards the religious establishments, un-der which they were born and educated. Like those tures, interpreted by the voice of God within; and if they cannot endure that light, or stand that test, then they feel themselves called upon to bear a faithful testimony to their erring brethren, and to exhort them to conform their opinions and their conduct to the rule of the faith they profess to have received. And for this fidelity, like their predecessors, men hate them, and separate them from their company, and reproach them, and cast out their names as evil. But was it motion was to seize the bible, and kissing it, prom not told us from the beginning, that this was ever to be the seal of discipleship? We doubt not, that all the free spirits among the Friends, who uphold Joseph S. Wall and William Basserr, in their odivisities of the spirits among the selection of the spirits among the Friends, who uphold Joseph S. Wall and William Basserr, in their odivisities of the spirits among the spirits among the spirits among the spirits and will industry the spirits and th ous testimonies, will in due time share their fate. But it is happy for them, that it is in the power of none but themselves to cast them forth out of that kingdom which is not meat or drink, or plain dress, or formal speech, but righteousness, and peace, and jo yin the

It is curious to one who loves to study the philoso phy of history, and to read, in the facts it records, in boats, where a young reefer of 15 or 16, has frethe intellectual and moral principles, the temper of unind and state of heart, from which they spring to perceive the identity of the spirit in which Non-Resistance is now met by the religious world, with that scarce strength enough to wield. which Quakerism had to encounter in its day of small things-modified, of course, in its manifestations, by the change which advancing civilization has made in the spirit of the age. The same misrepresentations and calumnies, which are now our portion, made in the spirit of the age. The same misrepresentations and calumnics, which are now our portion, were then heaped upon them. And the class of Belleview, (about 7 miles from here) ran away persons, who have been most busy in waging this varfare upon our pestilent heresy, was the same that stired up the magistrates and the mobs of two hundred years ago against GEORGE Fox and his followers. That the same instinct of self-preservation should impel that class of men, who love to lord it over the ouls of their equals, and who have sagacity enough to perceive that the principles of non-resistance will, in proportion as they extend, deliver them out of their hand, should adopt the same measures, as far as in the present condition of society they can, which the English hierarchy employed to smother opinions, the spread of which they plainly saw would endanger the proportion of the present condition of society they can, which the English hierarchy employed to smother opinions, the spread of which they plainly saw would endanger the gone to church a few miles off, he made an assault spread of which they plainly saw would endanger the craft by which they got their wealth and spiritual power, is in no wise surprising. But it is as extraordinary as it is mournful, that the successors of those them and the successors of those them are the successors of th rare spirits, who made such a noble stand, at such fearful cost, for the mental emancipation of the race—that they who have inherited the name, and clung fondly to the cutward forms instituted by those benefictors. the outward forms instituted by those be of mankind, should join with the bireling priests and pharisaical formalists of this generation, against the She told the persons who had him, to take him and men who have taken up the old testimonies of the early Friends, and are striving to bear them forward consistently and effectually, that the world may hear which amount was made up and paid to his mistress which amount was made up and paid to his mistress. consistently and effectually, that the world may hear and live It is strange and sad to find, that while the assembled, what was to be done with him; letter of Quakerism is cherished with so much zeal, were about sixty, and they said with one voice, hang its spirit has so nearly died out. Would WILLIAM him; which was done yesterday at 12 o'clock, a PENN recognize, as the heirs of the faith he did and the village of Caledonia, (12 miles from here,) in the suffered so much to establish, the men who attempt to keep the very fundamental principles of that faith from being discussed and carried out to their legitimate results by the members of the Society he so dearly loved? Could he have believed, that within a century and a quarter from his death, that Society, as a body, would be found by the side of the world and body, would be found by the side of the world and the priesthood in a crusade against free discussioneven the free discussion of human rights, and of the Christian duty of submission to injuries? would be found joining in the popular clamor against the despised and rejected bodies of men, who assert those rights and those duties, and participating in the pleasure, even men pretending to religion take, to render a poor, self-denying people that which they are not; as if they feared they should be in the right or hold principles nearer to what they themselves profess to believe, than is convenient for their interest with the people to allow? '\* We have been told that a member of the Society of Friends, for whom we entertain a high esteem, has expressed a doubt whether we had not some personal feeling against that Society, which prompted what we have once or twice said and written respecting their course with regard to the reforms of the day. God is our witness, that Russian influence to be as great as ever, and that we have no such feeling. The principles of that Society, as we understand them, are ours. We feel an influenced altogether by others; his popularity is for no other religious denomination. If we could

conscientiously unite ourselves with any ecclesiasti-

its original pre-eminence among all religious bodies,

as the fearless asserter of human rights and mental

abandon their present anomalous position, and ad-

vance again to the lofty eminence it once occupied-

when it was the light of the world, a city set on a hill

-both history and philosophy should teach it that its

cient attitude before the world, its place must soon be

among by-gone dispensations—to be ever remembered

and reverenced for the glorious impulse which it gave

to the human mind, but which the human mind

strengthened and carried forward by that impulse,

had outgrown and laid aside. Its great principles can

never die-for they are the eternal truths of God.

Its outward shape, unless inspired by these principles

informing its every member, and guiding its heart and

voice to do the work which it came into the world to

do, is but a lifeless body, from which the spirit has

Penn's Preface to Barclay.

ical body, which claims the right of rejection and ex

fled. Whether it retains or can recall vitality enough to save it from the destruction which signs in heaven and on earth foretell to be the doom of all other sec turian establishments, is a question which must ere long be decided, and its solution will be most anxiously looked for by all who are watching the course

of human progress.

We trust that all lovers of religious freedom will help to sustain the Reformer. We would especially commend it to the members of the Society, who are mourning over its short-comings in their latter days, and to that numerous class who have felt the yoke of sectarianism in their youth, and have been delivered from it .- E. Q.

#### MISCELLANY.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle. Extract of a letter dated

PENSACOLA, April 11, 1840. Yesterday was the day appointed for the execu-ion at the fore-yard arm of the frigate, of Fleming uon at the lore-yard arm of the frigate, of Fleming Levingston, late a seaman belonging to the U. S. ship Vandalia, sentenced for assaulting his officer, attempting to create a mutiny, and mutinous assemblage, by calling upon the boat's crew and the crews of other boats present to assist him in his as-sault, when not intoxicated.

The scaffold was rigged, the grave dug, a coffin made—In fact, every preparation perfect. At the appointed time the yellow flag signal for execution was run up at the fore-royal mast head of the frigate, a gun fired, the crews of all the ships mustered on deck, and a general order from the Commodition to the commodition of the commodities of the commodition of the commodities dore, relating to the melancholy spectacle soon to take place, read to them. They were then permited in his labors, by the nervous and fearless pen of take place, rend to them. They were then permitted to cluster upon the forecastle and booms, to be able the bettor to witness the execution. The man, dressed in white, and having on the white cap, was observed led out upon the scaffold, rope adjusted, and the chaplain attending with his prayer-book to ease the poor fellow off handsomely into the other world. The chaplain having finished, the marine officer was seen to advance and read what was supposed his death warrant, but which was soon known by signal from the frigate to be his pardon by the President, assigning for it the very good reason that Levingston's offence was only one instance of unglorious confessors, they examine the professions and practices of the body with which they are connected, by the light of reason and revelation. They try their principles and actions by the standard which they the provided the property of the squadron, as it appeared from the evidence that he called upon the boats' crews of the other ships, but called in vain.

The yellow flag was then hauled down, and the sentence, which was none at all. It was some mo-ments after he was led below, before he could speak, or even make a noise with his tongue; and his first spectators it is much to be doubted whether the re-prieve upon the gallows will have a wholesome effect. Every offender after this, sentenced to be ex-ccuted, will expect his reprieve, even to the mo-ment before he is swung off. The severity of our martial law is the only check that awes the men into obedience to the orders of the officers, whom they so far out-number. Especially is this the case

Porosi, (Washington Co., Mo.) April 16, 1840. DEAR SIR :- I send you the particulars of an out from his mistress about six months ago, and, after being out about three months, was caught at the house of a Frenchman named Lago, living at what noise of a Freichman named Lago, hving at what is called the New Diggings, distant about three miles from this place. He was then hired out to a person in Belleview. He went on peaceably until three weeks ago, when he went to his mistress' house, and there being no men living about the place, he demanded what money there was in the use, and got what there was, and then by viole presence of some three or four hundred person Just before he was swung off, he confe crimes, and said he was instigated to rob his mis tress by the Frenchman named Lago, that I name before, and, as the law would not recognize this twenty-five of us (as I was one,) went to the New discussion—
b, and of the
That they in the house, but we managed to secure them and his wife, who is a real desperado, at the same time that others secured the man and his son. We then tied them up, and gave the old scoundre! a decen by, and after taking away their fire arms, left them romising to give them twice as much to-morrov norning, at 10 o'clock, if they did not leave this par f the country by that time, at the same time tellin them we would hang them all, if there should be an buildings set on fire, whether we could prove it to be them or not.—St. Louis Rep.

> Foreign Items. On looking over our foreign papers, by the Great Western, we find a number articles of some interest.

Greece. Letters from Greece represent the rapidly decreasing.

Mehemet Ali was continuing his expensive pre arations for a war with Turkey. Tents, which are cision, we could join the Society of Friends. It is bia, have already come to Alexandria, and powder and ammunition are disembarked every day at Mahmoudeh, whence they are transported by camels to the Government magazines. Exercise is gone through both by land and sea; 60 cannons of large Exercise is freedom, and the strict interpretation of the precepts calibre have been sent to Aboukir to fortify that sta of the Gospel, that we have endeavored to be faithful tion, and carriages for cannon are manufacturing a in our dealings with it. Unless the Society of Friends | the arsenal.

Affair of Honor. A duel occurred on Wirm bledon Common, between Captain Fleetwood and Mr. Brocksopp. The parties exchanged shots—thus satisfying their honor—and then shook hands, and quitted the ground in company with their friends. This meeting was caused by Captain Fleetwood's days are numbered. Unless it should recover its an- This having a small dog with him; during the time he was walking by the side of the Serpentine river, the dog ran into the river; on coming out of the wa-ter he shook himself over the dresses of two ladies who were walking in company with Mr. Brocksopp, who having a cane in his hand, struck the dog; the captain observing it, words ensued of an angry de scription, which led to an exchange of cards and the

> A rebellion has broken out in the canton of Valais in Switzerland. The Republican Party overthrew the Aristocracy, and now command the town of

WAR. It appears by the advices from Europe, by the Great Western, that mighty elements are in commotion, and the clouds of war seem to be gathering over Europe and Asia. What with the cupidity of Great Britain, the jealousies of France, the ambition of Nicholas and Mehemet Ali, the military power and taste of Prussia and Austria—it would power and taste of Prussia and Austria—it would be remarkable if another year should pass without a furious and bloody war. We ardently hope, however, that these clouds may yet be scattered by the spirit of kindness, of justice and Christianity—for a general war in Europe would be a fearful event. It would be fought by hosts, not of 20,000 each, but of hundreds of thousands—and the art of slaying mankind is now carried, by many wonderful improvements, invented within the last dozen years, to such gents, invented within the last dozen years, to such ments, invented within the last dozen years, to such perfection, that a war among those mighty powers would be of a sanguinary, of a depopulating character, to an extent never before witnessed, or dreamed of, even by Napoleon, in his wildest visions of glary.

who dwell on this side of the Atlantic—and, instead of doing aught to stimulate this man-slaying spirit, which, like a volcano too long pent up, seems about to burst forth, we ought to strive all in our power to quell and destroy it.—Mercantile Journal.

Those persons who have been accustomed to sneer at the doctrine of utility, the greatest good of the greatest number, will now have an opportunity to learn what that doctrine really is, and what practical forms of it. This

LATER FROM CHINA. The arrival at Philadelphia, direct from Canton, of the ship Levant, has brought intelligence from that place to January 11th, brought intelligence from that place to January 11th, seven days later than received by Great Western, via England. In consequence of the capture and detention of Mr. Gribble, the particulars of which will be found in another part of our paper, Capt. Elliott has announced his determination to BLOCK-ADE THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON! the blockade to commence on the 15th, after thick date to present will be allowed to pass unit. TON! the blockade to commence on the 15th, after which date no vessel will be allowed to pass up!

MANLIKE AND GODLIKE. A gentleman, who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Eardley Wilmot in great anger, at a real injury that he had received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Eardley, he ask-ed if he did not think it would be manly to resent it? 'Yes,' said Sir Eardley, 'it would, doubtless, be manly to resent it, but it would be godlike to forget it.' This, the gentleman declared, had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in a temper entirely altered from that in which he went.—Saturday Mag-

We take the following from the Medical and Sur gical Journal. It pays a merited compliment to ou townsman, Dr. Hitchcock, who has become justly celebrated for his skill in dentistry.—Bay State

FILLING TEETH. In an art so intimately con nected with beauty, comfort and health, it is gratifying to find that in our own country, at least, so much industry and talent are enlisted. Indeed it is much industry and talent are enlisted. Indeed it is acknowledged, that in one operation of dental sur-gery, the filling of teeth, much greater care is ex-ercised, and more correct pathological principles re-quired by scientific dentists here, than by the produred by scientific dentists here, than by the pro-fession on the continent of Europe, or even in England, with some few exceptions. We allude to the removal of all the diseased portion of the tooth, before the filling is inserted into the cavity, in-stead of what we understand to be the European practice, of boring a symmetrical hole, which may or may not include all the carious parts in its neigh-borhood. We were led to make the foregoing remarks by observing at the late Fair at Quincy Hall, some specimens of loaded teeth, which were exceedingly well done by Dr. Hitchcock, of this city, and for which he received the premium. The extent to which disease had been allowed to progress in some of these specimens, forcibly impresses upon us the importance of early attention to what may at a seasonable period, be most easily and effectually

The brig Boxer, Capt. Hale, chartered by American Colonization Society, stopped at the Island of Mayo (Cape de Verds,) on her return from Cape Palmas, via Sierra Leone, and was detained Cape Paimas, via Sierra Leone, and was detained by the authorities, on suspicion of being a slaver. His papers were taken from him, (says the Baltimore American,) and his passengers, officers and crew, with the exception of one man and the cook, were brought on shore, and with himself committed to prison. They were detained there, without beds or provisions, until next day, when he was sent on board his research, prisoners or principal court of the control of the con his vessel, a prisoner—a prize master and crew being put in charge, who proceeded to Port de Praya, St. Jago. Here he obtained the release of his ves

St. Jago. Here he obtained the release of his vessel. His crew arrived soon after, in an open boat, from the island of Mayo.

The American complains of the transaction as a wanton outrage upon the American flag, for which immediate reparation ought to be demanded. Messrs. Rev. Phinney, Canfield, and Alward, Missionaries of the Assembly's Board of Missions, returned in the Boxer.

A late Natches paper has published facts of son interest to the cotton-planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence are to proceed without delay to India, and, on their arrival there, take charge each one of a cotton plantation, which may serve as models for those of the natives. These Americans are to carry with them cotton-gins, as well as plantation tools and husbandry, of the most approved patterns known or used in the Southern States.—Nal. Int.

Rail Road Accident, and loss of life. A melancholy disaster occurred on Monday, on the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road, by the fall of a bridge, in Durham, over which the Rail Road passining the necessary information, machinery

ridge, in Durham, over which the Rail Road pass-s. The whole train of five cars went down with the bridge, which was about 15 feet high. [The locomotive had reached the opposite bank, and remained firm.] The crash was tremendous. A Mr. Taylor, of Durham, who had got on at Stevens' merely for a ride, was instantly killed. His body merely for a ride, was instantly killed. His was taken out of the water a few rods below.

A colored man, a hand on board, had both thighs broken, and also one of his legs below the knee. His recovery is doubtful.

Several others were wounded, some of them, severely, though it is thought not dangerously.

The number of persons on board was about 40.

The Kingston Fire .- The estimated loss by the late fire at Kingston, Upper Canada, is now put down at \$400,000, of which about \$50, 000 was in-

abay, 19th Feb. from Calcutta, and the 7th from Canton. The tenor of the intelligence is very war-like—active preparations were being made in all the British dominions against China. The trade between the Chinese and British was still suspended.

Mr. Geo. Meserve, of Bridgton, Me. was instantly killed on Sunday afternoon last, by the falling of a barn. He had just returned from meeting, and while putting up his horse the barn was struck by a tempest, and himself and horse instantly killed! He left a wife and six children

The Governor of Upper Canada has offered a re ward of \$1000 for discovering the Vandal who blew up the monument erected in honor of General

The Printing business, in the United States, is estimated to give employment to two hundred thou sand persons and thirty millions of capital. THE GREAT WESTERN. The number of letter

brought by the Great Western on her last trip, was 11,268. One of the brakemen on the Worcester train of

cars, was instantly killed on Saturday morning, by his head striking against a bridge, three miles East of Worcester.

Rev. Howard Malcolm, late of Boston, has be elected President of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illi-

Mr. Clayton, the western geronaut, is coming hitherward, it is said, over the Alleghany mountains in his big balloon,

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

BY JEREMY BENTHAM. TRANSLATED from the French of M. Domont, by R. Hildneth, 2 vols. 12 mo. just published by WEEKS, JORDAN & CO. No. 121 Washington Street.

Street.

Jeremy Bentham may be justly regarded as the most original genius of his times. He has done more for legislation as a science, than all other writers put together. The work above announced, compiled by Dumont, from the manuscripts and printed treatises of Bentham, exhibits a clear and comprehensive view of the whole subject of Legislation, civil and penal, founded throughout upon the idea, that utility ought to be the sole guide of the legislator. Many of the ideas developed in this work are as novel as they are important.

important.

It is a remarkable fact, that neither the works published by Bentham himself, with the exception of one or two of the least important, nor the compilations of Dumont, are to be found in any of the public libraries. The progress of events in Europe and Asia, will continue to be watched with great interest by those who dwell on this side of the Atlantic—and, instead allude to him, serves to prove that our private libra-

application Bentham proposed to make of it. This treatise on legislation ought to be in the hands of every lawyer, every judge, every legislator, and indeed of every person who wishes to know the true foundation of rights and obligations.

6t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons are warned against hiring or harboring EDWARD W. JOHNSON, a youth 12 years old, who has left his parents, to seek employment elsewhere—where, his grieved friends are ignorant. Said youth varies little from 5 feet in height, and is of what is called a sample comblexion. He wore off grey saturet pantasambo complexion. He wore off grey sattinet panta-loons, brown jacket and black cloth cap—also thick cow-hide boots, and plaid cloak. He left his parents once before, and passed himself off for a fugitive slave among abolitionists. Whoever will confer the favor of addressing a line to the office of the Liberator, informing his parents where he may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

CLARISSA S. JOHNSON.

Boston, April 14, 1840.—16-2t.

GENTEEL BOARD. (F At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. 2) The All A Franklin Place, near the Odeon. The Pour lower and several upper chambers will be vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suits of rooms are convenient for families and others desiring a quiet, central and pleasant situation for a permanent residence—possessing the advantages of a large yard, and plenty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms, shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, preferring private accommodations, are invited to call.

13-11. L. FULLER.

# ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS!

DOW and JACKSON. (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC KNAPP,)
BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and can do it on the most reasonable terms. They have just added to their establishment one of the LATEST IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly unvited o call.

Boston, 1840.—15tf.

#### COLE'S PARAGON. THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the public,

T for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMENT n Atkinson Street, 3d door from Milk St. where he would be happy to wait on all who favor him with their custom.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Children's Hair.

PERFUMERY of all kinds kept for sale.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist,

98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Boston Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for moving teeth, which is superior and far preferable to

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine pecimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON. AMASA WALKER, ES. Dr. THOMAS BARNES

**PROPOSALS** 

FOR PUBLISHING A SELECTION FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE LATE DR. FOLLEN. BESIDES various articles which Dr. Follen has furnished to periodical journals in our country, he left a large number of manuscripts, many of which would need no alteration to prepare them for the press. It is thought that a selection from these mancripts, with a republication of some of the article which have already appeared in print, would be welcomed by his friends as a grateful means of preserving

down at \$400,000, of which about \$50,000 was insured. The loss in the article of flour is stated at \$60,000, which falls chiefly on the merchants of Montreal and Quebec.

London, April 14.—An express arrived on Monday from India. The dates are to the 20th Feb, from Bombay, 19th Feb, from Calcutt, and the 7th Feb. from India. The dates are to the 20th Feb, from India. The dates are to the 20th Feb, from India. It is proposed to collect such of these writings a

shall appear most suitable for publication, and to pre-fix to them a memoir, prepared by Mrs. Foller They will probably fill four duodecimo Volumes of 360 to 400 pages each, and be divided as follows 1 vol. of sermons and other theological writings.

1 vol. of sermons and other theological writings.
1 do on German Literature, including Lectures on Schiller.
1 do on Moral Philosophy, and kindred subjects.
1 do Miscellanies, with memoir and portrait.
The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound in Boards at one dollar and a quarter a volume.
An engraving, from the excellent portrait of Dr. Folen, by Gambardeila, will be given in one of the volumes, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. The friends of Dr. Follen, who may receive subscription papers, are therefore requested to return them before the 1st of May, to Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Publishers, Boston.
April 23

PHRENOLOGICAL NOTICE.

PHRENOLOGICAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEST, Phrenologist, 147 1-2 Washington street, (where he can be consulted at any time,) will receive visitors for the purpose of giving phrenological descriptions of tale its and dispositing phrenological descriptions of tale its and dispositions; and all persons who may wish to avail themselves of his skill as an experimental phrenologist are respectfully invited to call.

N. B. The science of Phrenology never foretells what a person will be, but what he should be; its discoveries reach no further than to declare the inate power, but not the province of its exertion. It knows the part for which one is fitted, but not always that in which circumstances have placed him; and its im portance to education, manufactures and domestic economy must render every attempt to increase and economy must render every attempt to increase and simplify our knowledge of it, at once praiseworthy

# Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second I. day in September, and consists of four quanteleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of year is five weeks; the others one week each. Mr. and Mrs. MACK have been engaged in tease several years, and devote themselves to the pareducation of their pupils. They have a house expressly for the accommodation of the several years, and the second of the seco PUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation, are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Dra and modern languages, and by assistant teacher reside in the family.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. Fg. \$50. TERMS.

Turtion, (per quarter) English or Chasnes 1 TUITION, (per quarter) English or Classical brances, \$45; Instrumental Minsic, with use of instrume \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (1985), \$5; braiding strucks and sing the family, \$5; braiding, \$8; painting in water colors, \$45; teacher, \$1 YAUTIN, from England. Teacher of Italian and Franch Mr. LANZA, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assista Papil.

Principal. Miss SANGER, Assistan Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

VOL.

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e agreed

The Afrazation Soci favor of the formation of tion is become

# Mr. Beckwith's Family School,

THE Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith will open, second Wednesday in May, his Famtry & designed to receive lade over six years of age, only instruct them in all the branches prepara business or college, but superint twenty; and to them all, he will, as fir a second twenty; and to them all, he will, as fir a second act the part of a parent. The location, eight nile from Boston, on the Worcester rul-road, and access ble almost every hour of the day during the was senson, is in point of health, pleasantness, and fire dom from bad influences, one of the most cligible.

dom from bad inductives, one of the most cligible in New England.

Terms. For tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights, \$40 a quarter. Only two terms, each 22 weeks, commencing permanently on the first Meeday in May and November.

weeks, commencing permanently on the first Mosday in May and November.

The Forther particulars, together with emple test, monials from the best sources, may be had on application to the Principal, and Circulars at No. 9 Combill, Boston

References. Hon William Jackson, Prof. H. B. Undert. Sath Davis. Eso., Rev. Lyman Gilber Research

REFERENCES. HON William Jackson, Prof. H.B. Hackett, Seth Davis, Esq., Rev. Lyman Gilbert, Re. A. L. Baury, Newton, Amasa Walker, Esq. William Cogswell, D. D., Rev. Baron Stow, Boston; Hoz. Simon Greenleaf, Cambridge; Rev. Milton Badge, New York. New York.

# HENRY A. NEWHALL. 45 Hanover Street, (Under White's Bonnet Rooms,)

BOSTON:

BOSTON:

RETAIL dealer in Calicoes, Sheetings, Shirings,
Summer Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Salnetts, Flannels, White Goods, Embroideries, Black
Silks, Hosiery and Gloves, and various other articles
usually kept in a

DRY GOODS STORE. Calicoes by the pound for patch-work, at whole or retail.

N. B. Believing that the custom of asking one price and taking another cannot be practised with deception, the subscriber has decided to practise it more. It will be his design to offer goods at the le est market price, from which there will be no also

ment.

He would respectfully solicit the patronage not on
of purchasers living in the city, but also of those for he country.
March, 1840.

#### H. L. DEVEREUX. Book and Job Printer,

No. 4, Water Street, Boston. E) THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of va ous sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet war and with all the fushionable Job Type from the pri cipal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Carl and Fancy Jobs. March 6.

NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Mac
and Tolman, has taken the store recently or
by Winekley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress a Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand.

He will constantly be supplied with a complete sortment of first rate MERCHANT TALLORS
GOODS, which will be sold at the very lower

GOODS, which will be sold department of the business, he will be able to execute all order in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The parents of his friends and of the public is respectfully soler March 13.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Cornhill THE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of Archy Moore DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author of

Archy Moore. Price 50 cents.

LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA, by Grands THOMPSON, with a Preface by W. L. Garrison. Pri 50 cents.

GENTLEMEN'S TOILET ARTICLES, Razon, Shaving Brushes, and Boxes, cheap, contents and portable—a great variety of Soaps, Combs, lie Brushes, etc., including every variety of articles comfort and convenience, all of which are officed a very low prices, at JORDAN'S Comb and Perfuser, store, No. 2 Milk st., opposite the Old South.—16-4.

To ADVERTISERS. Heretofore it has not been wish to obtain advertising patronage to an able extent, believing that our subscribers better satisfied to have the paper filled a sively with reading matter. By the advice of our friends, however, we are now induced our columns, to a moderate extent, to such per may choose to use them as an advertising to As our paper has a wide circulation among f all political parties and nearly every religious ination, and as our subscribers are confessed the most enterprising and energetic portion munity, we can confidently assure advertises er friends or opposers of abolitionism, find it for their interest to avail themsel portunity now presented of enlarging the their customers. Book-sellers of all class literary, scientific or religious, will find the Li a medium of advertising quite as advantag of the religious papers of the day. Esp they find it for their interest to advertise they find it for their interest to advertise in turns all works which relate in any manner forms of the day, whether physical or moral class of people feel so lively an interest in subjects as the readers of anti-slavery pape chanics, also, of all classes, who do businest city, and merchants engaged in the retail trained in the find it for their advantage to adverti tor. We invite them to do so. Our

ween by reference to the first page, are very res We confidently look for patronage, from ea at least, if not from our opponents.

# AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]
MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Freeman, Brewster; — Ezekiel Thatcher, Barnston and Varmouth; — R. F. Wolleut, Dennis; —Georgio Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Brown, Andoret: — John Clement, Trans-cand. RHODE-ISLAND.-Wm. Adams, Paretuckel;-Wa

ABIODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pastworkt;—Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warreick, Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Brooklysis, S. Cowles, Hartford;—Peter Osborn, Net-Havaton, Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norucich;—John S. Hall, Est. Hamaton.

Hampton.
NEW-YORK.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Rate salaer, New-York City; — Charles S. Morton, Albany:
James C. Fuller, Skaneateles; — John H. Barket, Peri
— Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; — Charles Maries,
Hudson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghamy; — L. B.
Vashon, Pittchers, M. Panaton, West Gross; — Jo.

Pennsylvania.—H. C. Howell, Allegaung:
Vashon, Pittsburg:—M. Preston, West Greet:—seph Fulton, Jr. Seran;—Thomas Peart, Enterprise.
Thomas Hambleton, Russelirille:—B. Kent, Andres Bridge:—John Cox, Homorton:—Rev. C. A. Beyd.
Erie, Erie Co.;—James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia.
Onio.—James Boyle, Cincinnati:—Charles Oleth.
Medina:—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg:—Abnet 6
Medina:—William Hills, Oberlin:—Jand Kirk, Barryville:—William Hills, Oberlin:—Jand Austin, Atwater:—Lot Holmes, New Lisbon;—Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortseille.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may each money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and trank illetter if written by himself.

Agents who remit money should always does ante the persons to whom it is to be credited